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[From the New Orleans Times.]

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

Being a Poetical Account of the Astounding Observations Made by Mr. Timothy O'Ryan.

Dedicated to his Brilliant Namesake, Orion.

INTRODUCTION.

Och! an' sure shall remimber, the twelfth night o' Novimber,
As long as ere the ember of life in me remains!
For what with hiv'nly bodies, and—the mixture very odd is
Delicious whisky toddies—the excitement in my veins
Was something so therrific, that there's not a soporific
Which would be at all specific, sich emotions to allay;
If e'er again I had it—which, I hope not, for bedad it
Nearly killed me, and I'm glad it is all over any way.

FIRST CLASS.

For the meteoric show'rs; I watched thro' the midnight hours,
And by all the blessed Powers! ne'er wink o' sleep had I!
I read the Times the Picayune, and heard the ould clock tick a tune,
Expectin' to see the flicker soon, the crescents in the sky,
Whilst from the opposite directions, stars of different complexion,
With most gorgeous reflections, should burst in awful glare,
Through the firmament enkindled, whilst the constellations dwindled—
'Till the thought that I'd been swindled made me feel inclined to swear.

SECOND CLASS.

Seein' nothin' more than common, or the devil a phenomena,
I d——d the ould asthronomer, up hill and down dale
Says I, "my foine Professor, yer a mighty purty guessor,
My respect for ye grows lesser, O Philosopher of Ysle! (Professor Loomis.)
Wi' yer bogus calculation, you've been hoaxing this great nation.
From yer lofty situation, sir, ye ought to be brought low;
When I moit have bin a sleepin', here a weary watch I'm keepin'
Myself in whisky steepin'—Oh! the divil take yer show!"

THIRD CLASS.

Twas past one by my dial, as again I seized my phial,
And nor fear the whisky'd spile—turn sour perhaps wi' fright.
Says I, "I'm thinkin I'll take another smile,
Myself to beguile, and the lonely hours to wile,
Of this mimorable night;"
And then I sat eyen'—tho' I found it rather cryin'—the figure of O'Ry'n,
(Who's a countryman of mine,) as he up and down was flyin', in the firmanent divine,
And says I, "Ould consthellation in my humble estimstion' yer a credit to our nation,
I enjoy our contemplati n, to your health here's a l bation, and forever may ye shoine!

FOURTH CLASS.

"What, three o'clock! 'tis mornin'," it's no wonder I've been yawin'"
Break o' day will soon be dawin'. Where the divil are them showers!
Confound them poor ould asthrologers, the spalpeens of cronologers and blackguards of cronologers!
They ought to get sockdologers; and by the howly powers,
If I only had my will on 'em, wid sore bones be afther fil in them.
It's moighty near a killin' em, the chances are, I'd be;
The nasty old divils, who, wid telliscopes on swivels,
Keep up their mystic rivils till the mornin' air they snivirls, in some high observatree.

FIFTH CLASS.

There's Olmstead and ould Newton, who've been this subject mootin', about the stars shootin'—
And around the earth prootin'; and that German professor, what the divil is his name!
Wid his planets and his mete'rs, he's been promisin' to treat us,
Meanin' all the time to cheat us—by St. Patrick it's a shame;
Niver moind, I'll fill my glass again, and ne'er be such an ass again,
When wonders come to pass again, to bother wid the trash.
And if the brightest aerolite, shooting star, or queerer light, should anywhere near alight,
I wouldn't now, for e'er a light, forsake my whisky smash.

THE VISION.

By the piper, its begun' here's the moon and the sun, and the planets every one,
Just as hard as they can run, a rushin' Lord knows where!
And the lovely consthellations, vacate their situa ions, perform wonderful gyrations,
Whilst tremendous agitations convulse the starry sphare!
Och! the fearful fizzing as the meteors go whizzing,
Like burning rockets hissing bang across the milky line!
The sight was most therrific, as with bodies magnific, and tails phosphorific;
The things scientific kicked up their moighty shine,
Talk about your celebrations, and your grand illuminations,
Jubilations and orations, (the last are all my eye,
And I'm not so very partin, but I might add Betty Martin,
Your feelings without hartin',) on the Fourth o' July!
Why, all your feeble fireworks, Greek fire, and other dire works,
Beside one of those higher works would look excee in'ly mean,
Not to say dull and dirty, fizzly and squirty, for since three and thirty
Nothing half so purty has ever been seen!
Sure I could'nt keep the run, the fixed stars became undone, and every mother's son,
As if shot from a gun, went darting through the skies!
Rushin all ahiazin' in a manner most amazin',
And generally rais n' the divil as they flew;
The fiery monsters jist did like say sarpints twisted—they couldn't be resisted,
And ne'er before existed such a hulla-ba-loo!
Meteoric emanations! phosphorescent radiations! most astounding combinations!
In fact, the Book of Rivilations stood open to my view!

CONCLUSION.

And now I've ended what I intended,
In poethry a treacid, a full and true account
Of the fiery shower's arrival, the which, I think, will drive all
Who'd try to outrival ould Pegasus to dismount!
So I really think I need a cocktail and a weed,
Which are splendid things, indeed, to keep up a poet's pluck;
So away with pen and ink—fill a bumper to the brink,
And no heel taps, for I drink to the reader's good luck
And my own, too, by the Powers! so I may as well say ours:
May we blossom loike the flowers, and enjoy the shining hours
In affections sunny bowers; may misfortune never cow us,
And may Providence allow to witness a return of the meteoric showers.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14, 1868.

AUTUMN'S LATEST HOUR.

Steadfast still in his place
Autumn stands sadly alone, brown of the hand and the face;
The sickle across his arm is spotted with rusty red,
And the crown of poppies is torn that circled about his head.

Slowly he lifts his look:
All is a change around—a stain of clay in the brook;
The sombre fields are all reaped, and bare of the harvest sheaves;
In the orchard the last apples drop with sudden fall through the leaves.

The gardens are listless with cold;
The clustering lichens creep out in crowds on the wet black mold;
The lingering flowers droop faint as their faded petals fall;
And the mortar crumbles away in patches from off the wall.

The days are silent and still.
Through the dull, thick air comes slow the shepherd's call from the hill;
Gray cloud skies lower and gloom over all the country and town,
Except for a streak of red where the evening sun goes down.

The nights are bitter and black!
With mists for the riverside and mire for the meadow-track,
The screech-owl hoots through the wood, the squirrel dreams in his lair;
And the brambles and fern grow white to the touch of the frosty air.

Autumn nigh swooning stands:
He watches with cloudy eyes the saddened change on the lands;
Till at last, without farewell—none knew if by night or day—
He lets fall his basket and hook and suddenly passes away.

Autumn is gone indeed!
Well, we must all go soon—leaf, and flower and seed,
After the time to grow, the time to gather must be—
Happy all they whose eyes are open both times to see.

Nature's Convulsions—A Fact for the Sayans—The South American Meteors and Earthquakes Radiated Southward and Westward.

The following extract from an Australian paper deserve full attention from the wise men who seek to know the secretof meteors and earthquakes. To those who have watched and studied the extraordinary shades on the west coast of South America, the facts contained in the following extract will prove invaluable; for they are unsolicited, frank and spontaneous, as all such scientific notes should be. The facts already given in connection with the famous earthquakes of August 13-16, 1868, in South America, seemed full enough and clear; but the corroborating evidence contained in this simple recital deserves attention from these who give a more than a passing notice to earthquakes and their probable cause, meteors.

The Brisbana *Courier* of the 25th of August states that several of the vessels just arrived from the Southward reported that there was a great deal of electrical atmospheric disturbance on Monday and Tuesday nights, but whether it was the effect or simply coincident with the eclipse our informants could not say. In one case it was attended with fatal results, and a man was killed aboard the schooner Urania by the explosion of an electric meteor. The vessel was off Crowdy Head on Monday, August 17th, about midnight when *a heavy south easterly squall came on* and all hands were called to shorten sail. A seaman named H. G. Sales was steering, and at half-past twelve A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th, a meteor like a ball of fire fell immediately over the vessel's stern and exploded with a loud report, resembling that of a heavy piece of ordnance. Sparks of fire were scattered all about the deck and the steersman was killed by the shock. Every one on board felt a violent shock like that of a galvanic battery, but none of the crew were injured except Sales, who was at his last gasp picked up. His body showed no marks, but appeared to be blackened, and some six or seven hours after decomposition set in and the poor fellow was buried over the side. He was a young man, about twenty-three, and a smart seaman. The fire-ball apparently traveled with the wind, which was from the southwest, and when it burst the flash was so intensely brilliant that the steward, who was lying in his berth below, declared that he saw the fire through the seams of the deck. The cabin at the same moment was filled with smoke, which blackened papers lying about. Captain Johnstone says that the discoloration of the paint was like that produced by "smoking the ship" with charcoal. A peculiar and indescribable smell was perceived for some time after the explosion and a quantity of flakes like soot from a steamer's funnel were scattered about. Captain Milman states that on his last trip to Sydney a fireball was observed passing ahead of his ship about one A. M., on Monday, the 17th. It traveled in a horizontal direction, from northwest to southwest. Apparently it was so near the ship that the officer of the watch altered her course to avoid it, when it burst, and for the moment the whole heavens seemed to be a blaze of light, and at the same time there was terrific thunder. Lightning and thunder continued at intervals throughout the night and next day (Tuesday) until about half-past eight o'clock, when the weather cleared up.

A Curious Case.

A singular variation on the "Enoch Arden" romance is narrated as an incident of last week in a country town of Cork, Ireland. The heroine of the adventure, married ten years ago, was shortly afterwards forsaken by her husband, who emigrated to America. At the end of nine years she married again, the second husband, like the first, belonging to the laboring class. Soon after this the return of the first husband was reported, whereupon the woman, who had kept the fact of her first marriage a profound secret, immediately disappeared, and the most diligent search by both husbands has failed to discover her retreat.

—A specimen chart to be printed in colors showing the land, waters, heights and other matters of useful information, it is reported, has been prepared by the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey Department.

All Honest in Old England.

The expenses of English elections are well known to be enormous. They cannot be so much as mentioned without bringing up that dreadful word Bribery. The history of English elections is a history of open, scandalous jobbing and bribing from the time of Charles II. down to this last Parliament, which, in a spasm of unaccustomed virtue, disfranshised four boroughs for a crime in which not twenty of its members had not a direct or indirect share. The difference between earlier times and the present is a difference of decorum, more than anything else. The bribing is not quite so public, and boroughs are not put up for sale in open market, but disposed of privately at the Carlton or Reform. These two abuses probably reached their height during that reign when most corrupt things flourished in tropical luxuriance—the reign of George III. The borough of Sudbury publicly advertised itself for sale. The City of Oxford, in 1768, offered to return to its members on condition of their paying the corporation debt of £5,670. They refused, reported the proposal to the House, and the House sent the Mayor and ten of the Aldermen to Newgate, where they struck a bargain with the Duke of Marlborough, and got their debt paid and themselves out of jail. The borough of Ludgershall was sold by the famous George Selwyn for £9,000, which is a trifle compared with the price paid in 1774 for the notorious borough of Galton—£74,000. Nobody seems to think there was any harm in such transactions. The King and his Ministers were deep in all the dirty work; men with great reputations for honesty, and purity defended the system— Sir Samuel Romily, for one and acted on his opinion. If a seat was contested the sums spent were incredible. Lord Chesterfield says the contest for the borough of Northampton, in 1768, cost the candidates £30,000 *apiece* while another authority says Lord Spencer, in the same borough spent £70,000. The sums do not grow smaller as we approach more recent days. Lord John Russell in a speech, eported in Hansard, declared that an election for the county of York, in 1807, had cost more than £160,000. Even the Parliamentary history of the 20 years is filled with examples of corruption so bad that a House which was a partner in all the guilt, was obliged out of decent respect to the opinion of mankind, to inflict punishment on the offenders. But it exercised a prudent discrimination by punishing for the most part, not its own members who had given the bribes, but the miserable wretches who had received them, or the constituencies in which the practice had proved too flagrant. The statute book is crowded with sham statutes against bribery—and the very latest of them, passed this year may not prove more efficient than its predecessors. When Yarmouth was disfranchised, it was stated in the newspapers that Sir Edmund Lacon had spent, in that borough in successive contests for his seat, the sum of £70,000. The innocent creature was cruelly slandered, for his son wrote the next day to say that the amount did not, in fact, exceed £40 000.

A Wonderful Clock.

A correspondent writing from Venice says:

The Clock Tower, which is situated close to St. Mark's, contains a clock of very ancient date and of an ingenious piece of mechanism. It was commenced in 1494. It has no dial, but Roman numerals show the time every five minutes—the same as that in the Boston Theatre.

On what very much resembles a dial-face are the signs of the zodiac, and twenty-four divisions, numbered from one to twelve. In the center of this face is a globe, representing the earth, and outside of this, on the same face, is a ball, one half of which is gilded, to represent the moon—the gilded part representing the full moon, and the other part the new moon; outside of this was the sun. The face was made up of three concentric circles, so that all the planets maintain the relative position they have in space. The earth revolves on its axis, the moon around the earth and the sun around them both. The different phases of the moon are shown on the ball; as much of the gilded part is presented as you can see of the moon. Of course this part of the clock is more modern, as many of the movements of these planets were not known before 1500. But few persons then believed in the rotundity of the earth.

Over this is a large gilded statue of the Virgin Mary, and on each side of her is a door. For fifteen days during the year, at certain times of the day, these doors open and five figures walk out, pass before the Virgin, bowing—taking off their hats as they do so—and pass in again at the opposite door. On the top of tower is a large bell, and on each side is a large bronze figure, holding a large sledge hammer, with which he strikes the hour on the bell. Some years ago one of these men committed a homicide. A party of visitors were upon the tower examining the figueres, when as one of them went to strike the hour, in carrying his hammer back he struck one of the persons, knocking him off the tower, and killing him immediately. All these different things are done by the works of the clock, made four hundred and fifty years ago, and now in perfectly good condtion.

—A few days since a young couple, named Peter Shea and Miss Helen Griffiths Boyer, left Greenville, Henderson county, Illinois, went to the city of Galesburg and there married. They took apartmentts at the American Hotel, where they intended to remain two nights. On re iring the second night Shea, instead of turning out the gas, blew it out. The couple not appearing at a late hour in the morning, and not responding to calls, the door was forced open, and Shea and his wife were found insensible from asphyxia. Physicians were immediately called, and Mr. Shea was brought to consciousness about six o'clock in the evening, but Mrs. Shea continued insensible for forty-eight hours, when she expired. Shea's left side is completely paralyzed, and his recovery is pronounced impossible.

—An internal water tumor, it was found, had formed on the breast of Mrs. Seeley, who died at Troy, New York, last Saturday, weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. It had to be removed before the deceased could be buried.

The Double-Headed Colored Girls at New Orleans.

We paid a visit on Friday to that wonderful of Nature's freaks, the double-headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be mort correct to say, the two girls in one. For convenience, we shall speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing and chatting with each other, and being apparently upon the most intimate terms, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever, or other serious disease, affects both equally.

Their bodies are separate from the small of the back up, each having a perfectly formed bust and head, two arms, &c., and each has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are remarkably intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their manners are really refined. In quite a lengthy conversation they did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born.

They are now fifteen years old, and more than ordinarily bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano, and the other a contralto voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blended so perfectly a duet. Amongst other accomplishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat upon the floor, but rest upon the toes. In walking however, they step with all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two.

In speaking of them as one, they are called Millie-Chrisie, but in addressing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation she on the left being called Millie and she on the right Chrisie; though Chrisie, in addressing her other half, calls her "sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and the conformation of their heads is much the same—Chrisie being perhaps a shade brighter than her sister and rather more talkative.

Before seeing these strange girls we had fancied that we would experience a feeling of repulsion, but the first glance at their bright, cheerful faces dispelled that idea effectually.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Telescope and Pendulum.

It seems hardly creditable that that wonderful, far seeing instrument which brings the most distant worlds under our curious ken, should have its origin in children's play; yet so it is. The children of a spectacle maker in Middleburgh were allowed at times, probably on wetdays, to play in their father's workshop. On one of these occasions they were amusing themselves with some spectacle glasses, when one of them placed two together, one before the other, and looked through them at the weathercock on a neighboring steeple. To the child's astonishment, the vane appeared larger and nearer to him than when seen through one glass only. The father was called o see the sight, and struck with the singular fact, resolved to turn it to advantage. His first plan was to arrange two glasses on a board by means of glass rings, which might be brought nearer to each other or further off at pleasure. He was enabled to see distant objects better and more distant than before. The next improvement was to place the glasses in a tube, which may be termed the first telescope. Galileo soon heard of it, and applied it to astronomical purposes. The mention of this great man recalls to mind his accidental discovery of the pendulum.

A correct time measure has long been a desideratum in the world. Water clocks had been tried and found wanting. Alfred's candles would not do for the world at large. Another lucky accident must supply the want; and it came as follows: The future astronomer, then only a young man, was in the Cathedral of Pisa. One of the vergers had been supplying a lamp, with oil which hung from the roof, and left it swinging; this caught Galileo's attention and carefully noticing it, he observed that it vibrated an equal time, and first conceived the idea of applying it to the measurement of time. It cost him fifty years to complete his pendulum.

Strange Coincidence.

Gen. Grant and wife, Gen. Dent and Col. Badeau, a very select party, to be sure, took the train from Washington to New York a few nights ago. The intended movement was kept so profound a secret that even the vigilant Jenkins knew nothing of it. Grant never used half the precaution against a night attack in the wilderness, that he used to conceal this trip from the hungry expectants who usually dog his steps. But the rain had scarcely left the depot, and Mrs. Grant got snugly tucked in for a nap while the General was drawing his boots at the next berth, when an unexpected and uninvited guest was discovered in the car.

"The thing itself is neither rich nor rare
The wonder's how the devil it came there,"

The mysterious person turned out to be the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, sober and in his right mind." He said he was on his way "to attend a funeral," and thought it a happy circumstance that he should have hit upon this particular train, and should have unwittingly stumbled into the General's special car. He avowed himself an ardent supporter of the General having dropped on his side of the fence, *full two days before the election.* Confidential relations being thus established the artless Secretary spent the night in making disinterested suggestions as to the cast of the new Cabinet.

It is said Mr. Seward never left Washington before without a special car of his own.—*York (Pa.) Democratic Press.*

—An exchange says: Feed is so scarce in some parts of Ohio that farmers are selling off their stock at remarkably low figures. Sheep are being slaughtered for their pelts by the thousand. Five thousand two hundred and fifty sheep were sold at Cleveland last week for $272 50, or five cents per head, the seller retaining the hides, and the purchaser slaughtering the animals. Carcasses of sheep all ready for delivery are sold at the astonishingly low figures of forty to sixty cents each.

Earthquakes.

In a lecture recently delivered in New York by Dr. Edwards, he proceeded to show that all our earthquakes and volcanoes resulted from the action of internal fire. It was doubtful whether a correct idea was generally formed as to the earth's component parts. But before dilating upon that, the theory of earthquakes must first be developed, as follows: That the earth is kept in its parts by the reciprocation of attraction and repulsion; that the earth is not a molten mass in its interior, although it may once have been; that the heat of the earth is not sufficient to account for earthquakes, nor for the phenomena which are necessary for the vegetable and animal life on its surface; that the laws which govern the sun and the planets are universal laws, and that to know the laws of one is to know approximately the laws of the whole, and that the differences are only of degrees and variety, and not fundamental; that a meteor or aerolite is a planet, and, consequently, its component parts indicate the structure of the earth; that the sun is the fountain of our motion and our life; for that heat, light and electricity are solar emanations, directly or indirectly; that the now scientific laws of the corelations of forces and the conservation of forces are the key to the cause of earthquakes; that the earth stores up any superabundance of heat and light in their corelation to electricity, and that earthquakes are caused by the discharge of this superabundant electricity in its endeavors to equalize itself over the earth. Or discharge itself into the surrounding atmosphere under the same laws as the Leyden jar. He having reviewed the igneous condition of the globe, in the course of which he quoted from Baron Von Reichenback's great work on the subject. Certain physicists asserted that it was impossible for the earth to be magnetic throughout its mass if it be igneous fusion in its interior, as it is well known from experiment that great heat was incompatible with the presence of magnetism in bodies. That objection was only important so long as the whole contents of the planet were regarded as a law. It was generally admitted that there was an igneous condition of the earth—at any rate, under the world's crust—although it might not reach far into the interior, and as the earth in cooling off found vents, volcanoes would seem to be easily accounted for. It would be well to draw attention to a fact not much known, that in all seasons of the year very few days ever elapse without an earthquake occurring in some part of the world where it could be recorded. Earthquakes did not throw up mountain ridges, although they might cause large districts to suddenly sink. The number of asteroids which come near the earth in the space of a year, must be computed to be many thousands of millions. These asteroids in approaching the earth have motion, motion becomes heat, heat becomes electricity; that electricity is added to the store already out in the earth, which store we receive eternally from the sun, the moon and all the stars. Having explained the mode in which electricity may be turned back again into mechanical motion, he proceeded to state that it was very evident that where a few rays of light, polarized by a particular angle of reflection or refraction, will produce peculiar effects so marked and prominent, similar to those of eclipses, with a seldom failing accuracy, to within the hour out of twenty-four, it was evident that millions of rays, receiving the same polarization in the same angles, will produce the same peculiar effects on a more extended scale, no matter whether they are polarized by reflection from a comet a distant world, or a looking glass. Man is as much a planet to this earth as the moon or any of the asteroids. The same laws that apply to one apply to all. It had now been shown through the argument that the universal action of electricity, when some five and thirty years ago Mackintosh and others showed the electrical theory of the universe, Blackwell wrote upon the applications of this universal electrical theory to man and and to all things living, the world treated them with disrespect. Those times are passing away. It had also been shown that the earth receives its share of the universally pervading electricity, and how under certain circumstances it throws off its superabundance. Man is affected similarly, as also are some other living beings by the same agent acting near under the same laws. There differences of degree and variety, but these differences are not fundmental. Exactly as the earth drives about, and throws down churches, steeples, houses, chairs, tables, and other small matters, so there are occasionally human individuals so overcharged with electricity as to do in a proportionate degree exactly what the earth does. There are human earthquakes as well as telluric ones. The lecturer concluded by stating that inasmuch as the greater part of the paper was composed of quotations from others, he was not responsible for them, though he heartly concurred in them, believing electricity to be the cause of earthquakes. During the course of the lecture the speaker was interrupted by several of the audience, who considered his views on the matter fallacious. A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Pranelle and Professor Vanderweyde took part, the latter holding that the immediate cause of earthquakes was steam. After an interesting debate the meeting adjourned.

—The Dubuque (Iowa,) *Times* tells this story. A few days ago three maimed brothers from Minnesota crossed on the ferry-boat to this side. One had lost both arms and legs, and the other two both legs. They related to Commodore Yates the following fearful incident: Last Winter, the three brothers started out to a singing-school, with three young ladies, in an ox-sled. While on the way a heavy snow storm came up and caused them to lose their way. After wandering about for hours they were finally "snowed in" on the prairie. Locked up in that snowy prison the three women froze to death, and the brothers were so badly frozen as to result in their present maimed condition.

THE reason why Grant received more votes in Allegheny county than Hartranft, it is now ascertained, was, because Grant received less votes in Westmoreland and Indiana than Hartranft. Covode didn't need them in November.—*Patriot.*

VARIETIES.

—Thoughtful people are already beginning to buy their holiday presents, and have the first choice of the goods.

—The editor of the Edinburg *Daily Review* recently died in his chair, while writing an article for his newspaper.

—The new suspension bridge at Niagara falls it is expected will be completed early in December. It has a single span of 1,264 feet.

—The New England papers are anxious that the "Society for the Prevention of Gambling" in that city should, just now, turn its attention to Wall street.

—A bill is before the Vermont Legislature imposing penalties upon all parents and guardians neglecting to send their children to school.

—Brigham Young objects to Mormons becoming engineers on the Pacific railway, because the railway accidents may make too many widows.

—A Prohibitory Club was organized in Detroit on Friday night. Its members are pledged to vote only for such candidates for office as are pledged to the prohibitory liquor system.

—A family left Buffalo for a week recently, their house remaining incharge of a servant girl, who gave a succession of balls, at which she appeared in her mistress' dresses and jewelery.

—Some patitent litile children in Connecticut have made a skein of white silk from that most airy of fabrics, the spider's web. It is strong enough to sustain several pounds' weight.

—One of Josh Billings' maxims' "Rise early, work hard an' late, live on what you kan't sell; give nothing away; and if you don't die rich, and go to the devil, you may sue me for damages."

—A cigar maker of Aartford, Conn., is putting up what he calls the "Seymour Monument" brand of cigars with a picture of the late Thomas H. Seymour, to every buyer of a thousand, and agrees to devote five per cent. of the gross receipts from their sale to sthe proposed monument to the illustrious tatesman.

—An exchange says: It is not generally known that the leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

—A physician says that since the introduction of short dresses there has been a noticeable decline in diseases among women originating with cold or damp feet. When long garments prevailed, women were very careless in this respect, often wearing thin and broken shoes.

—A mischievous monkey, in a bird store, at Boston, got loose, on Sunday, and amused himself by opening the cages of the birds and all the other animals in the store. Those that he couldn't open he threw violently on the floor, and things were in a sad plight when the proprietor discovered what was going on, and stopped the fun.

—Major R. H. Litson, of Madison, Indiana, has disappeared from his residence, and all attempts to find him have failed. He was an ex-member of the Legislature, and was the defeated candidate for Clerk of Jefferson county this fall. He was embarrassed financially, and was much depressed in spirits. It is feared that he has taken his own life.

—At Blountville, Tenn., last week, a man named Rhea shot his wife in the head, inflicting what will probably prove a fatal wound. On being shot Mrs. Rhea fled to the yard, where she fell exhausted. Her husband pursued her and attempted to shoot her a second time, when he fell on the steps, accidentally discharging the pistol in his own body, killing him instantly.

—The Savannah *News* mentions the receipt by the Sheriff of Chatam county of a printed circular, from the executive office, inquiring whether ballot-boxes were provided as per former orders, and whether any person was excluded from voting by reason of nonpayment of his poll tax. The *News* thinks that "Bullock and his friends are endeavoring to seek out some handle by which to have the vote of Georgia thrown out.

—A new cattle disease has recently made its appearance in England, and is said to be caused by swine feeding too largely on acorns and horse chestnuts. *Post mortem* examinations show that the blood is disorganized. The symptoms are dullness, ending in extreme prostration, loss of appetite, small and frequent evacuations, colorless urine, discolored and ulcerated membranes and a weak, but not a rapid pulse.

—Mr. Allen, of Norridgewock, Me., says the cause of the falling off in school returns in that State, during the last two years is not on account of carelessness or mistakes in the return of number of children, but that the children are becoming less in number yearly, except in manufacturing towns or where there is an influx of foreign population. Forty years ago ten children was a common number in a family; now the average is but four.

—A most distressing accident occurred in Taylor county, Kentucky, a few days ago. A little son of Mr. Azlette Taylor, while returning from school in company with a son of Mr. G. Baily was accidentally struck on the temple by a stone thrown by the latter. The little fellow died on the following morning from the effects of the injury. He was about fourteen years of age, and Mr. Baily's son was still younger. The lads were schoolmates, and warm friends. It was purely accidental, and no blame is attached to Mr. Baily's little son.

—A man named Oakes, living in Iowa had a daughter married last week, and in the evening a few young men in the neighborhood went to give them a *charivari* and insisted on the newly married couple to show themselves, which they refused to do. On Wednesday evening a large company assembled to continue the *charivari*, and Oakes appeared at the door with a gun, and ordering the crowd to leave, immediately fired, shooting a man named Oakley through the body, causing his death in a few minutes. Oakley was a married man, and leaves a wife and children. Oakes is a man nearly sixty years of age. He was at once arrested, and is confined in the county jail.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

FRENCH JACOBINS AND AMERICAN RADICALS.

In individuals there are undoubtedly strong resemblances between the leading men who caused so much misery in France, and those political leaders whose bad course has already caused so much misery and trouble, public and private, throughout our country. Were the circumstances and the general character of the two people the same, we might fairly anticipate similar results; but as they are very different, we do not believe that the same result can be brought about in the United States.

We have no doubt what the intention and plans of the Radical leaders are. We have no doubt that they are unscrupulous and ambitious enough to long for supreme arbitary power. We have no doubt that they have prominent leaders at the head of their party, ready to enact any bloody drama which they might hope to accomplish without risking their own personal safety. We have no doubt that they heartily despise the people, white and black, and regard them as mere tools to be bandied about, either in or out of an army, at their pleasure. We have no doubt of their determination, if permitted, or if not prevented, to destroy the Constitution and substitute another form of government, arranged so as to perpetuate power in the hands of a few Radical leaders.

Notwithstanding all this, we perceive a vast difference between the circumstances of our times and those that existed in France, when the streets of Paris were made to run blood; and a still greater and more radical difference between the populace of France, or rather of Paris, as a body, and the people of the United States; and because of these differences we think that there are impassable obstacles in the way of establishing a system of French tyranny over the people of the United States, or of a permanent Government outside of the Constitution. Our view does not spring from any utopian idea that Americans are perfect; or that they are immeasurably superior to all human beings who have ever existed together on earth. Nevertheless the American people are essentially different from every other; so constituted and so trained in the exercise of free government, and as it were so cosmopolitan in their habits and thoughts, and in their business and social relations, as to render the distinctive difference above claimed, sufficiently palpable to inspire confidence in the conclusion that they will not permit such destructive revolutionary excesses as were perpetrated by the French Jacobins.

Paris is France. It is so in many respects. It was eminently so politically, at the time of the French revolution. The French people, as a people, had no voice in the formation of their government; and the masses in France had always been accustomed, from their birth, to monarchial and military rule, and were not restive under it. They had so little to say in the affairs of the nation that they knew nothing about them till proclaimed in their ears, or to their eyes, by officers of that Government. Mark the contrast! Here, in America, until this civil war was thrust upon us by politicians, the people were so secure in the knowledge of a good, friendly, paternal government of their own deliberate choice; so little troubled with the working of its machinery; and so well satisfied under the light taxation it required for its maintenance, that they seldom came in contact with any thing like governmental rule; and such a thing as government tyranny had no place. The "ruling" of the people, "tyranizing" over the people—these are but the modern inventions of Radicalism, which cannot stand.

Washington, is not America! So far from it, there was a period during the recent war, when the removal of the seat of Government was gravely discussed; and it will be discussed again, hereafter; and probably hereafter the removal will take place, to a point farther westward. Washington is not like Paris in any particular, except as being the present seat of National legislation and of the Nation's principal public offices. It has never had the prestige that Paris has enjoyed through hundreds of years. Therefore, an event which in Paris might be regarded as a successful *coup d'etat*, in Washington might only make a *row*. Quite a difference when the life of a Nation is to be considered.

Hence, it may appear at the first blush quite plausible that our American Jacobin s should be plotting to totally revolutionize the American representative government, with some apparent show of success. But when viewed soberly, nothing can be more improbable than that such a wretched scheme could be carried out with safety to those engaged in it, and they are not the men to risk being personally hurt. Some may say these men are so cunning that they can contrive ingenious schemes by which, they will destroy the Constitution, subvert free government, usurp all power, and establish a complete tyrany, without running any personal risk.

We say no; they cannot do it. Such a thing could not even be done in France, much less among the free citizens of the United States. We admit that circumstances have prevented the people of the United States from exhibiting their hatred of the tyranny inflicted by their own Government. It is a new thing in this country, and as yet the people hardly know what it means. But it would be folly to ascribe universal cowardice to the men who fought as they fought in defense of their country's Constitution, and who will be ready to fight for it again—but not against it. It is not merely the few in number who know the value of free Government, as is the case of France. Here the great bulk of the people know it well enough, and national tyranny will not long be submitted to. As for secret associations being formed, by which the liberties of our people can be for any length of time prostrated, it is impossible.

It is easy to talk, as has been done during the recent campaign, about changing, radically, the form of the government without consulting the people. It is easy to talk, as some has foolishly talked, about putting General GRANT, or Mr. Somebody in the Presidency for ten years, and about abolishing the Supreme Court, and all other obstacles in the way of arbitrary Congressional power: but it is not so easy to put it in execution. Recollect, States and citizens can live without the city of Washington or Congress—but Washington and Congress cannot live without States, or without a free American people. But, finally, our firmest belief rests on the perfect moral certainty, that all the Radical knaves in Congress are arrant personal cowards—every one of them. We have no fears. Such a gang of conspirators, headed by poltroons like BUTLER and heroes like him of Vienna, cannot overthrow this government.

A SHORT CUT.

General GRANT means to treat office hunters as he did the Jews, dishonest as a class. He won't listen to their speeches nor even read their letters, although the dodge of writing in a fine hand and marking them private, has been tried. He cannot escape much longer, he must face the music whether he will or not, after he gets to headquarters. Offices must be filled by somebody, and it is sheer nonsense to talk of escaping responsibility by burning every letter that may be addressed to him on matters pertaining to office. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* on this head says:

There is no doubt that the course pursued by General Grant, of burning thousands of letters from his personal and political friends, will not conduce to his popularity. We will say further, that there is no doubt that many of these so-called office-seeking letters were of a nature to justly claim attention at the hands of the President elect. We fear that in this matter he has been governed rather by a constitutional laziness, and a disposition to avoid governmental responsibility, than anything else. To us it is a bad sign. It indicates to us a reign of a Cabinet of seven persons, each of whom will be President in his own sphere, with hardly any check by the Chief Magistrate.

The office of President is one of great labor as well as responsibility, to those who properly perform its duties. General Grant makes a poor commencement when he endeavors to shirk, in this manner, the duties of his position. It may be unpleasent for him to meet them, but assume them he must. His silence, which has been the basis of his political fortune, will no longer serve him. He must speak out—must declare his views on all the great questions of the day. He must be as free in the expression of his opinions as he has heretofore been reserved. In the *auto da fe* which he has already made of the literary contributions of so many of his friends he has intensified sorrow, he has aggravated jealousy, he has destroyed hope, and he has added to the realms of despair in thousands and tens of thousands of hearts. He little knows the anguish which his conflagration has created in many bosoms, who looked to him as the prophet that was to conduct them through the wilderness in safety.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL "DIVES."

The Rev. ALGERNON S. PAYTON, Rector of Doddington, England, died lately leaving a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars.

His annual salary amounted to $70,000, a sum which would support at least fifty hard working missionaries in every State of the Union, when no doubt the position of the deceased was an aggregate sinecure, of that peculiar kind where a large and immense salary is obtained for doing nothing, and they get paid for it by the piece!

The witty SYDNEY SMITH, himself, the Canon of the poor parish of Foston le Cloy, which he said was so very poor, as to be "twelve miles away in any direction from even a lemon" that the assets of one of the decedents would exceed the entire real estate household utensils, and wardrobe, of all the twelve apostles combined. But, replied the sarcastic ERSKINE how consoling it is to reflect that he has such a comfortable sum to begin the *next* world with.

The sheep in the folds that afford such large annual "clips" to the shears of their shepherds, must show very twilled hides to the elements all the year round.

—The official vote of the city of New York is as follows: Seymour, 108,316, Grant, 47,762—total vote 156,078. Hoffman, 113,522, Griswold 43,372—total vote 156,601. Seymour's majority 60,554. Hoffman's majority 69,150.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Saturday, thus concludes its reply to the assertions of the New York *World* that the National Democratic Convention by its action had killed the greenback question and that the *Enquirer* had made reflections on the character of Governor SEYMOUR:

It is the *World* which assails Governor Seymour when it contends that he was not in earnest when he accepted the greenback platform and announced his intention of carrying it out in good faith. It says, in speaking of our Presidential candidate's Western speeches:

"The reader of these speeches will search them in vain for any recognition of the greenback theory, or any such sentiment inconsistant with the speeches he made previous to the meeting of the Convention from first to last. Governor Seymour spurned that theory."

We admit that Governor Seymour spurned the "greenback" theory in his speeches, as the *World* intimates. We were painfully conscious of it at the time. The increased Republican majorities in November over the October elections show that the people fully appreciated his position.

It will be perceived, as we have said, that it is the *World*, and not the *Enquirer*, which has made reflections upon the character of Governor Seymour. While we always insisted, and do now believe, that he would have been faithful to the platform, if elected, the *World* says to show that he was dishonest from the beginning, and always intended to kick it over. The misfortune is that too many believe the *World's* theory, as now expressed, unjust as it was; and hence arose our disasters. We firmly believe that, with Mr. Pendleton as a candidate, or with some other one equally identified with the greenback issue presented by the New York Convention and standing upon a corresponding platform, that his election would have been a certainty. So popular is that question that the Republicans dare not contest it in the more important Western States; but their leading representative men, like Senators Sherman and Morton, have been constrained by popular pressure from behind to adopt it.

That an issue, thus popular, which received the sanction of the people, is now to be dropped, is absurd. When Democratic Conventions are held in this North-western country the *World* will have indisputable evidence of this fact. For years to come it will not only be an issue, but a main issue. Our cotemporary tells us that the bonds can not be paid in greenbacks without an act of Congress, and that that can not be obtained in four years, because the Senate is Republican. This will be news, indeed. Under the law of Congress, as it now stands, the five-twenties can be paid in greenbacks as well as any other money. If any legislation is necessary by Congress it is to pay them in gold, and that is what the bondholders are trying to get.

The *World* declares it is the organ of common sense, and not of the bondholders. As to the common sense of paying three or four times as much as we agreed to pay, we leave the public to judge. But it strikes us that the proposition partakes neither of common or any other sense.

Our controversy with the *World* is one of principle and political policy, founded in what has appeared in the respective journals, and upon their well known views as to the future. We seek no mere personal controversy, involving men, although we will not, in the elucidation of truth, shrink from it.

In conclusion, we will remark that these propositions will stand:

1. The election was lost because we did not make the greenback issue.
2. The mistake will not be made again.
3. The greenback issue will be in the field until the debt is paid.
4. The resumption of specie payments will in no manner, avoid the issue, since in that event, the bondholder will not get greenbacks, but will be obliged to take the sum equal to that which he paid for them in gold.

The sooner the *World*, and all others who intend to remain in the Democratic party, come out, fair and square, for these propositions the better. They are the sentiments of the Democratic party, almost unanimously, and of a very considerable portion of our political opponents. The greenback as a question in the future is certain to triumph. The bonds are either to be paid in that currency or its equivalent, or they are not to be paid at all.

RED CLOUD.

A New York paper says:

Red Cloud, the formidable six foot champion and Chief of the Sioux, accompanied by Red Leaf and Big Bear—all foremost in the ontset which destroyed Colonel Fetterman and his command, some months ago—made their appearance at Fort Laramie about a fortnight since. The Chief is a Wallace-looking man; high and taciturn, but graceful in his manner of speaking. Alluding to the massacre, he said the American officers had promised not to invade his grounds, and then invaded them. He and the few Indians who accompanied him greatly enjoyed the dinner they got—eating hungrily, as Homer's heroes always do; and they felt especially delighted when the officers said *Wash ta-cola*, for it was their own speech, meaning "We are good friends." Red Cloud said he was friendly with the white men, and he was very anxious to get gunpowder—to make war upon the crows. He is naturaly an umbrageous character, and will probably give our people more trouble.

About the best thing to do with this butcher would be to send him in a box to SEWARD and have him touch his little bell. He could take the place of some decent, honest, innocent white man in one of the filthy cells of the numerous bastile erected, put in use by the Republican party during the war, and if that don't subdue him he is certainly untamable.

THERE are two individuals in the State, SIMON CAMERON can trust in the Senate of the United States with himself; his son DON and his son-in-law, WAYNE MCVEIGH. Some interested lookers-on are getting it through their wool that SIMON is bending his efforts in that direction, and in all probability will succeed if he can intensify the feeling between the numerous candidates for the place, taking advantage of human nature at the critical moment, which would incline to a new man rather than a rival. In this way he secured the nomination of GEARY for Governor, who was everybody's second choice. The old fox took care of the first choice. We would advise MOORHEAD and MARSHALL to keep a look out for DON; he is very smart and don't care for the expense.

TO THE CAMPAIGN AND OTHER SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY POST.

The term of those who subscribed for the CAMPAIGN POST as well as a goodly number of other subscribers is about expiring and we embrace this opportunity to make some few suggestions.

The late contest shows that the Democratic party of the United States embrace a decided majority of the white citizens and would have elected its Presidential candidate, but for the operation of arbitrary restraints imposed by unconstitutional laws upon the right of free choice. This fact inspires confidence in the ultimate success of our cause and affords not a slight compensation for the sacrifices of the campaign. With such hosts already marshaled in array against the abuses under which the country is suffering, relief cannot be far off.

We are now entering upon an interesting period of public affairs. Congress reassembles in a few days, whose doings will soon give an indication of the principles and intended policy of the President elect. It is vain to speculate upon what these may be. Many hope that he will still retain his old Democratic leanings, nd that his influence will at once be thrown in favor of such restoration of the Union, as re-establishes the rights and perfect equality of the states under the Constitution. Action will also be taken at an early day on the greenback and bond question. The finances generally will probably be taken up for revision. The public expenditures must also attract immediate attention, and other questions, which deeply interest every citizen, must be acted upon. On the 4th of March comes the inauguration and the organization of the new Cabinet, and it is possible that an extra session of the Rump will be called.

In our own State the Legislature will meet in January, and shortly after the Democratic State Convention will assemble to place a Gubernatorial candidate in the field. It is highly probable that the present silly incumbent will be the Radical nominee, and with a man of known purity and ability as the standard bearer of the Democracy, we are bound to win.

We have thus referred to some of the important matters and occurences to take place in the immediate future, which interest every man as reasons for renewing subscriptions to the POST, where the records of passing events will be faithfully continued. The excellent reputation the POST has so justly won of being among the foremost, cheapest and best of newspapers will be maintained in all its departments.

Our terms are for single copies two dollars a year in advance, or; when ordered in clubs of five or over one dollar and fifty cents and no deviation from these terms will be made. We hope that all, including the many new readers we have made during the past few months will renew their subscriptions and aid us in furthering the principles of Democracy by adding new names to our list, as it is universally acknowledged that in no way can political organizations be better advanced than by the circulation of its newspapers.

The WEEKLY POST enjoys a larger circulation than any political paper published in Pennsylvania, but there is no good reason why it should not be double what it is and a little effort on the part of our friends will accomplish it.

Send along the names. Address the publishers. JAS. P. BARR & CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET BAGGERS TO THE FRONT.

Perhaps the people of Western Pennsylvania should be under profound obligations to Messrs. Rollins and McCulloch for certifying to us that this District of the State contains no citizen of capacity or integrity suitable for the post of Supervisor of the Revenue. Those gentlemen have seen fit to go entirely out of the District, and to confer the appointment upon an applicant from the other side of the mountains. The statement that the appointee will make a good officer is one that we have no call to dispute. But, in common with the entire community, we take issue with the Department upon the propriety of the importation. Western Pennsylvania has plenty of good citizens abundantly capable of filling the office, some of whom were applicants for it, each one of them possessing a better acquaintance with the field. Our community is not so entirely rebel, or so hopelessly ignorant and incapable, as to justify the Revenue officers in imposing its carpet baggers upon us. Of course these protests are to be unavailing now, but it is better to put them on the record.—*Gazette.*

The Gibralter of Republicanism don't like to recognize carpet baggers for the spoils, from Berks county. The officials at Washington have been so long in the habit of sending Yankees to fill all the offices in the South over the heads of the resident population, that it never occurred to them it would make any difference in the North. Where are the brave boys in blue, who "fit" and bled and 'rabed" for GRANT during the last campaign in the banner county? Where is the "General in the Army" who got tired of the husks of Democracy and was promised the fatted calf if he returned to his father's house? He was on file backed by the member of Congress from this district, for that especial post, now snapped up by the carpet-bagger TUTTON. Never mind, if you are a good boy, we will speak to General GRANT and get you a piece of chicken pie after the fourth of March.

The Erie in the Courts.

Romance is once more eclipsed by reality. The fables invented to exemplify splendors acquired by swindling and fortunes made great by fraud, are thrown into the shade by the facts recited in the dry jargon of the law for the information of the Supreme Court of this State. England and France have had their speculative bubbles, their gross violations of trust, their robbery of confiding stockholders by men high in position, and with riches in abundance. But neither England nor France presents a parallel to the infamies of the Erie Railroad. The story of that corporation as set forth in the complaint of Belmont & Co., and the accompanying affidavit of Daniel Drew, takes precedence over all known knavery. The Newgate calendar has nothing like it. That tells of vulgar villians and their ignoble fate. If not a record of virtue rewarded, at least it is a chronicle of crime punished. But this Erie story has characteristics peculiarly its own. It is a story of malfeasance in office, of violated trust, of fraudulent gains and fraudulent misappropriation of corporate funds by individuals appointed to protect them; the perpetrators being all the time and to this hour, shining lights of Wall street—financiers commanding unlimited bank accomodation, free to go and come at pleasure, and with liberty to enjoy the fruits of operations which when attempted on a small scale, meet a fit reward at Sing Sing.

The Erie common stock, lawfully issued, is stated at about sixteen and a half millions of dollars. Unauthorized, and therefore fraudulent issues, have raised the amount to the neighborhood of sixty millions! The defendants in the proceedings lasted before Judge Sutherland are not however, responsible for the entire increase. About eight en millions of the unlawful issue occurred under the administration of Mr. Drew, and were the subject of a great deal of scandal and much unprofitable indignation last Spring. A compromise was then effected simply because the State Courts were held in check, if not baffled at every turn. Justice, in fact, was fettered; those whom it should have punished snapped their fingers in its face; and the holders of Erie common stock, which they had bought on the hypothesis that the amount outstanding could not, in law, exceed seventeen millions, were compelled to acquiesce in a bargain by which the value of their stock was reduced one-half.

The success which attended the manipulations of Mr. Drew and his friends in that disgraceful contest may have suggested to their successors in office the unscrupulous transactions which Mr. Drew himself now desires to reverse. Messrs. Gould, Fisk & Co. had seen fraudulent over-issues pass unpunished; why should not they repeat the experiment? Their predecessors had perverted their powers and corruptly used their opportunities; what should hinder *them* from doing the same? This may or may not have been the reasoning of the dashing financiers who, in June last, acquired control of the Erie's affairs. At any rate, they borrowed a leaf out of Mr. Drew's book, and within the last four months have, at different times and by various methods, created additional common stock without a shadow of legal authority and in utter defiance of the rights and interests of the proper owners of the property. Five millions were issued on one day, five millions on another, until the aggregate common stock, which, when Mr. Drew resigned, stood at thirty four millions, has run up to sixty millions. It may be a few millions more or less, for the date furnished in the published documents are not given as exhaustive. Sixty millions seems, according to our figurin, about the total, of which twenty-five of six millions represent the fraudulent over-issues of the present management.—*N. Y. Times.*

"New Way to Pay Old Debts."

We have a new interpretation of an old play. A defaulting quartermaster has the exclusive copywright of the new version. It shows how much a government can make by going into the old clothes business. Here is an explanation of the plot as we find it given in the Troy, (N. Y.) *Press*—"stick" Stanton being the hero which gives it its chief beauty:

At the close of the war a tin box was handed to Treasurer Spinner by Secretary Stanton for safe keeping. The box was said to contain about $30,000 in gold, and Mr. Spinner carefully locked it away in the vaults of the Treasury. About a year ago a certain national bank suspended, with a heavy indebtedness to the government. A United States Quartermaster, who had got into trouble in his official capacity, was indebted to this bank in the sum of $30,000 and the box deposited with Spinner was said to contain that amount of money belonging to said quartermaster. The bank engaged the services of an eminent lawyer of New York city as its attorney, and he immediately began proceedings to have the box opened and the money taken out and paid over to the government to liquidate a part of the bank's indebtedness. After many delays, suspicious delays, the lawyer being sent backwards and forwards from Stanton to Grant and from Grant to McCulloch, the box was opened on Wednesday in the presence of many witnesses, and was found to contain the woman's apparel in which Jeff Davis is said to have been captured. Now the question comes up: Where is the $30,000 in gold? Was it in the box when it came to Stanton's hands? Was it in the box when Stanton handed it over to Spinner? How came the clothing to be in the quartermaster's box? Did the quartermaster ever have possession of the clothing? If not, who had? The matter looks as if the money had been stolen and the cloths put in. The box was sealed with Stanton's seal when it was opened, just the same as when it was given to Spinner. Would Stanton be likley to put this box away, alleged to contain so large an amount, without examining it first? It is a dark transaction and should be looked into without delay. The irresistible conclusion is that somebody has contributed $30,000 in gold. Had the box been found empty, or filled with bricks or old newspapers, the thing might be accounted for as a trick of the quartermaster, perhaps; but how came Jeff Davis' clothes in the box?

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. O'CONNO

At a dinner, recently given to the Att ney-General, Mr. EVARTS, by the bar of N York, which General GRANT and Admi FARRAGUT attended, the Hon. CHARI O'CONNOR presided, and made the follow remarks, which we reprint, as a model classic eloquence:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR: At the close half a century's experience in the le profession, it gives me great pleasure look from the place to which your favor assigned me upon this brilliant assembly worth and talent. But for the bright pres it affords my feelings might be differe they might be tinged with regret but for confidence in the immortality of honor virtue which is taught alike by religion philosophy. There is no place in my bos for any such regret. I contemplate present, the past, and the future of our with great satisfaction. Trained to our duous pursuits amid such noble exempl as Emmet, Ogden, Wells, Jones, Slossen, their associates, I have lived through and of generous forensic contention an so friendship with their peers. Passing by, want of time, full many a noble name, me rehearse a few: The second Emmet the second Hoffman; the gentle, the ge ous, the cultivated Benjamin P. Butler William Kent; that Modern Anthony, Jo than Prescott Hall; he yet left to us and well named the Murat of the bar, Fra Brockholst Cutting, and he—(how coul pass him unnoticed)—the invincible wit, wary and irresistible tactician; he who b the bow of Teucer, albeit now rarely u and who yet lives in unextinguishable yo gracing this night's array, James W. rard. I have seen these lights pass a from earth, or retire from earth's ac conflicts. Looking back upon this bridge of life spanning the river of obliv as beheld in the vision of Mirza, methi I see in the distance, upon a lofty sumi the sternly commanding figure of Spe dispensing the rigorous justice of the c mon and the statute law, while, f another, the mild, paternal genius of B diffuses the genial current of equity, soft ing and moulding the hard letter of judicial sentence, and adapting it to weakness, the failings, and the necess of our imperfect nature. Their successo Savage, Walworth, and Bronson—are in cl view, and are held in equally hono remembrance. I am no courtier, and th fore, in this connection, I may not spea the living; but no such consideration strains my voice in reference to my class. I see around me, already caparis for active service, the successors of t who were priests in the Temple of Jus when I served as an acolyte and when I ministered at her altar. In them I see merely hope but a confident assurance private right and public liberty are not t left without champions equal to the t Indeed, that could not be. The Creat not one that passeth away. His power before all ages; it will govern forever; in boundless grace and wisdom unapproachable. He will supply all needs. This i consoling faith that keeps alive in the b of age that fire which might otherwise p by the side of youthful hopes unrealized noontide ambitions baffled. To name i vidual members of our bar who at the p ent day could fairly claim the seats once cupied by the great men referred to w be at once presumptuous and invid To vindicate the right of each in his partment and to award the palm is no office; it belongs to a serenely delib power, at once just and despotic, w decisions may not be gainsaid—that p which in our county is the sovereign penser of all honors and all estimab wards—public opinion. On the pr occasion and for a single purpose I indeed, by your appointment, an org that power; and as it becomes my du occupy your attention for a moment w endeavor in adequate terms to expre judgment. The pure and sagacious D Lord, whose recent loss we all deplore he preceptor of many candidates for nence in our profession. Among these sat down, not quite thirty years a young beginner. The *virginia amoris cubrationis* were not denied to his object all curtailed, nor were other pursuits mitted to interfere with them or to pr the complete realization of their legiti fruit. That fruit, in his case, was th development of high natural endowm Following the footsteps of time we find in due season at our bar. Ripe scholar profound sagacity, skill in the adaptati means to ends made perfectly, deep and attentive application in practic the combination to form an accompl lawyer. Manifestly to all observers isted in him who is the subject of my pr remarks, at a period in our history to w I would now draw attention. It mig pronounced one of those seasons surrot by great events which is recognized a harvest by that angel of destiny selects from the ranks leaders for so A declaimer once said, and no aptly, as I think, that the legisl was the heart of the State, the ciary its brain, and the executive its The figure is the more appropriate be it assumes that the heart is the emot part where the will, rather than thoug judgment hold sway. Now, it so happ in the course of public events that, a point of time to which I refer, the will State, whether hastily or wisely I shall say—in fervid indignation at evils, re imaginary, resolved upon the terrible re of smiting off its right hand. As the most advocate in the foremost city o western world, William M. Evarts w once chosen for the foremost place a those upon whose wisdom and learni was devolved to avert the mutilation. formably to the best precedents in histo successful accomplishment of the tas rewarded with the highest official emi the profession affords. With mingled tions of pleasure in his advancemen regret at the partial separation conse upon it, you and I, as his brethren o bar, united as we are in tendering hi salutation, will now drink his health.

"Our guest."

Well-Equipped Smoking-Roo

The New Orleans *Picayune* descri visit to a house in that city in which is a sumptuous smoking-room: "We co to being surprised on entering the room icated to the weed. Ascending a short of steps, covered with matting, we f ourselves in a room built something shape of a tent and covered entir floor, walls and ceiling—with parti co matting. Around the room were the mo viting and comfortable lounges covered dark morocco, easy chairs with backs for the double purpose of resting back or arms, and every comfort the cultivated taste of a gentleman wh travelled over Europe and the East suggest. Hung round the walls of the r and lying upon curiously-wrought table shelves, evidences of travel were seen i fusion. There were pipes from ever tion almost in the world, antique wea and trophies of all kinds, together w few choice oil colors, each one of which a gem in itself. The window of this and delightful apartment opens upon a filled with tropical evergreens, among w are many rare and costly plants, an whole presented a scene of Oriental be which only needed the silvery moonlig have made it absolutely entrancing. we enjoyed our cigar, under these cir stances, may be well imagined.

THE DEAD SUMMER.

Ah! how she came and went! so stealthily,
That one can make the short-lived period seem,
Even with their wreath of blooms, and song of birds,
No other than a dream.

And yet, the Summer has withheld no gift,
Such as God annually sends. The grateful shower,
The glorious sunshine, and the healthful breeze
Have blessed each passing hour.

The seed time and its cheerful promises
Of rich reward to labor have been given.
With luscious fruits and flowers, like censers filled
With the sweet breath of Heaven.

Even now, while wrapped in royal drapery,
Reclese upon her bier the Summer lies,
The hills, as if unconscious of her fate,
Still wear their rich green dyes.

So quietly she left us, and so fair
The blushing blossoms looked that last she kissed,
We did not deem that anywhere on earth
So soon she would be missed.

But now the sunlight falls with paler beams,
And sadder look upon the tender grass;
And winds, ah me, the plaintive, wandering winds,
Chant dirges as they pass!

While the lone cricket by my cottage door,
All tendency to lighter moods restraining,
Breaks the deep stillness of this Autumnal eve
With the rythmical complaining.

Somewhere a Summer waits that in due time
Will come and smile upon this dead one's sleeping,
And open into bloom the folded buds
Which spring has in her keeping.

And those who wait and watch will greet with cheers
Each joyous signal of her queenly coming,
And nature will break out in songs again,
Sweet as the brooklet's humming.

Thus one by one the hurrying seasons pass,
Each cycle narrower to our human seeming,
Till, glancing upward, lo! the brief years lie
Like some delusive dreaming.

Only the good and true, of all our acts,
Like timid stars from out the darkness stealing,
Strike their pure lights along the slope of Time,
Life's real worth revealing.

DO YOU MEAN TO PROPOSE?

TO BE SET TO MUSIC FOR THE USE OF ALL YOUNG LADIES.

You come very often, 'tis all very well,
You're a very fine man, and a very big swell;
You've a very good heart, and a very long nose,
But now to the point!—do you mean to propose!

The house is besieged both by rich and by poor,
Who knock all day long at grandmama's door;
They turn up their eyes, and they turn out their toes,
But what is all that if they do not propose!

You say that you love me, but love all alone
To unmarried girls is a thing quite unknown;
You sigh and look down, and present me a rose;
But that is all stuff!—do you mean to propose!

I am not so hard-hearted as I may appear;
Why stop and look sheepish!—there's nothing to fear,
You men are such geese! only Belzebub knows
The trouble you give us before you propose!

'Tis almost two seasons since I have been out;
You simper and smile and you whirl me about;
But this is not business, the horrid time goes,
Another will have me if you don't propose!

You take all the airs of a man I've preferred;
You keep off the rest, and you don't say a word.
This is not fair play—sure a fellow who shows
Such uncommon devotion should speak and propose!

I want to be married—do you understand!
You'd give me a world!—only give me your hand!
One can't go on always with cons and with pros,—
Never come here again—or be frank and propose!

—*London Owl.*

WATCH, MOTHER!

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Rounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never count the time it costs—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me the thankless task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of Light and Love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Savior's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart—
Keep, oh! keep that young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

Astounding Railroad Speculations

For some weeks past the directors of the Erie Railroad Company have been secretly issuing millions upon millions of dollars worth of new stock, and selling it for whatever price they could get. A number of other stock gamblers have been buying the stock, with a view to obtain the control of the company, and make their own men directors in place of the present board. As, however, the new issues kept coming on the market, the price of the shares kept sinking lower and lower, until on Friday last they touched $35 each. The buying party, in the meanwhile, many of them being Englishmen, had sent their purchased stock to England as fast as they could; but their friends there, when they found out that there was no limit to the quantity manufactured by the printing press, got alarmed and telegraphed to their brokers here to sell at any price, shipping the stock back at the same time by steamer. The brokers on this side, thinking to turn an honest penny, and knowing that they would receive plenty of the stock in ten days, the period required by the steamer to cross the Atlantic, undertook to sell ahead, borrowing in the meanwhile to make their deliveries. But suddenly the speculators who had been selling the new stock, having plenty of money, turned about and bought up all the stock actually here, and as the steamer cannot arrive with the stock from England for a week to come, they have compelled the foolish brokers, who have made sales at 40 and thereabouts, to buy in at 55 and 60 to meet their contracts. The amount lost and won by individuals in this way within three days past is estimated at sums ranging from $150 000 to $500,000 each. But the public will have, we presume as little sympathy with the losers as with the winners.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—General Grant is impartial in his distribution of favors in New York. He dines with Pierrepont, War Democrat; breakfasts with Greeley, Republican; and dines again with Hoffman, Democrat, at a dinner given in honor of Evarts, Johnson, Republican.

THE BURNING OF THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Further Particulars of the Heart Rending Disaster—Names of the Dead—Incidents—The Deaf and Dumb, etc.

From the report of the Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman*, we glean the following additional particulars concerning the destruction by fire of the Lunatic Asylum at that place on the evening of the 19th:

The fire broke out about half past nine o'clock. It was first discovered in one of the rooms at the northeast corner of the east wing of the building. This east wing was devoted entirely to the use of the female patients, and the ward or section where the fire originated, contained some fifty of them. Fifteen minutes before all that portion of the building was in flames, the attendant having that section in charge, passed through it, and there was no signs of fire, smell of smoke, or other indication of danger. Quick as a flash it must have spread, for, by the time the engines arrived on the ground, though the flames did not show through the roof, the interior was so filled with smoke and fire as to threaten death to any one who should attempt to penetrate it.

The major portion of the inmates had not yet retired, but in the ward where the fire originated, some of the most mischievous were, and some sick ones. All efforts to induce these to leave their rooms were unavailing and the few citizens who had reached the place, and the attendants, were obliged, at the risk of their own lives, to rush in and drag them from the horrible fate that awaited them. The roar of the flames, the rolling clouds of smoke, now black as night and again lit with a lurid glare; the cries, screams, shouts, laughter and dancing of the demented women, whose madness seemed increased by the wild and exciting scenes around them, made up a picture terrible to look upon.

By-and-by came word that some were dying in their rooms suffocated in the smoke, and others raving and struggling to free themselves from their confinement. Then some of our heroic citizens rushed into the flames and dragged forth the dead and the dying. Some were dead when reached; others died shortly after coming to the fresh air. One poor creature, a beautiful girl of about eighteen, whose arms were confined because of her mischievous propensities, on being brought out called piteously for her mother, and died with the prayer on her lips that she might be allowed to lay her head upon her mother's breast, "it pains me so," she said.

There were six of the female patients who died of suffocation and inhalation of the flames. They were placed on mattresses on the piazza, near the main entrance, and afterwards conveyed to the dead house in the North Graveyard to await the orders of their friends. Their names and residences are: Mary Murray, Wyandot county; Susan A. Parker, Licking county; Bridget Brophy, Columbus; Clara Bradford, Lizzie Herrold and Caroline Conner, Athens county.

There were rumors of many more having lost their lives, but it is absolutely certain that the above names comprise the total fatalities. Three persons, Hattie Love, Mrs. Bain and Mrs. Parker, were nearly suffocated but were all right last night.

Mrs Brophy's body was taken to her late residence, on Buckeye street, in the northern portion of the city, we believe, yesterday morning.

The opinion of those connected with the institution in regard to the origin of the fire is that some one of the patients in a spirit of mischief, lit a piece of paper at the gas burner in the hall, just after the atendant had passed through, and set fire to her bed. On no other theory can the choking, blinding smoke be accounted for. The building was heated by steam, and no story of "defective flues" will answer. The gas burner in this portion of the building was in easy reach, the ceiling being low, and although the strictest orders are issued to prevent patients approaching the lights, yet the cunning of madness often is too much for the watchfulness of sanity.

At this period the chilling announcement was made, "*No water!*" No wonder strong men were bowed down in utter helplessness. No wonder were the members of the Fire Department drawn up in line with idle machines, and with folded arms and begrimed faces heard to deplore that sadly mistaken policy which robbed the Capitol City of this great State of Ohio of its most urgent need—waterworks. No wonder did tender women cry out in anguish. No wonder did the moistened eyes of an aged Christian philanthropist turn reverently to Heaven as he fervently breathed an audible prayer for a deliuge: for there, before the eyes of the powerless multitude, was being licked up by fire the grandest monument of a Christian charity to be found in the entire Union. The pride of the State of Ohio, her model Retreat for the Insane, the Institution that was looked upon as the first of its class in all this country, was in flames; the fire engines had ceased to work, *and the nearest water, a small city cistern, was fully three thousand feet away!*

The spectre inmate was the theme of universal conversation among the masses within the area in the rear of the main entrance, during the progress of the fire, but a careful search by humane men soon transformed the reported spirit into a poor frightened lady, who, escaping death from the crumbling halls, had evaded her watchers and with wonderful agility had climbed to the roof of the conservatory in the rear, where, in white night dress she nimbly walked the length singing the while, in apparent ignorance of the terrible doings of the Fire King around her. She was removed in safety.

The noble men who, disdaining death, plunged into its jaws to snatch from thence its passive victims, are entitled to most honorable mention. Mr. Louis Seibert, of the firm of Seibert & Lilley, exhibited true bravery in returning again and again to the burning rooms of the east wing, bearing away in his arms on each occasion an inmate, until at last encroaching fire seriously threatened to cut off his own retreat. In his last visit to the fatal east wing, Mr. Seibert narrowly escaped death. Against remonstrance he dashed through a sea of fire followed by a noble attendant carrying the keys of the hall, until they together reached a room, the door of which was found to be already a sheet of flame. Dashing through, Mr. Siebert directed the light of a small lamp, which he held in his right hand, to the only bed in the room, but finding it unoccupied, sprang into the hall telling the attendant that the room was not occupied by a patient. On being assured that the room was occupied, Mr. Siebert again entered, and casting the light from his lamp around the room, discovered a female crouching in a corner, to spring at his throat. In her mad rush at him, he fortunately caught her right hand in his left, and throwing away the lamp, trusted in the fierce ensuing grapple in the darkness to secure her other hand. He succeeded, and although a powerful man, found it necessary to exert all his strength in bringing the inmate to her knees, in which position he dragged her through fire and suffocating smoke to a place of safety. The great exertion of the wrestle, together with the long exposure to the suffocating smoke and gas of the room, overcame Mr. Seibert, and he sank fainting to the floor. Dr. Peck and Smith immediately administered restoratives, and in a short time he was again on his feet, and away towards the west wing. In a room in the front building, he found a sleeping man. Extreme difficulty was experienced in inducing him to get up and follow to a place of safety, but by a little good tact it was accomplished.

The females, inhabiting the east wing, and the eastern portion of the south front, were cared for, by being conveyed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in omnibuses and close carriages of every description that could be got together. Some of them forced from the burning building were wildly violent, but under the firm care and kind treatment of the attendants, who, for months had kept watch and ward over them, the patients were removed without much difficulty. One old lady, we noticed, seated in a carriage, was wildwith excitement. She seemed determined to get out and struggled hard for that purpose. She was anxious to go to her room, now, alas, a sheet of burning flame. At this moment we noticed a young lady of some twenty years who rushed up to the carriage, and as she clasped her arms around the old lady's neck, in an endearing tone, said: "Aunty, I have come to take care of you!" In an instant the lunatic lady was subdued, and, as she buried her face on the bosom of her friend, for such undoubtedly she was, she murmured, "yes, yes, my child," and was led to a different carriage, where familiar faces greeted her, with the confiding faith of a child with its mother. We know neither of the parties, but it required no stretch of imagination to conceive that the young lady was the kind attendant of the elderly lunatic, and by kindness had taught her to place her trust in one who had never deceived her. This little episode spoke volumes for the humanity of that attendant. The female attendants were all taken to the new asylum for the deaf and dumb.

The removal of the male patients was a work of more difficulty. Every description of vehicle that could be pressed into the service was put into requisition. About fifty of the number—patients of the wildest insanity with a homicidal tendency—were removed to the hospital of the Institution, where they were cared for as well if not better, than could reasonably have been expected under the distressing circumstances. Over two hundred and fifty, male and female, were cared for at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was promptly thrown open for their reception. The deaf mutes were transferred to other portions of the building, and were forced to remain content with one-half the accommadations previously enjoyed, yet not a sign of murmur escaped them. Each one seemed to feel as if upon his or her exertion to make comfortable the strange guests thus suddenly forced upon them, depended the reputation of the Asylum for hospitality.

The scene of the fire, it photographed with colors bright and true, would seem unnatural, and we felt as if we were in the land of gorgeous dreams, or else viewing a fine painting of rich beauty, rather than in the sober reality, witnessing the conflagration of the finest asylum that the world has yet produced, and which was justly the pride of our people, as well as those of other States. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday night it stood firm in its solid beauty and in the pride of its usefulness. Within a few hours it was a mass of smouldering ruins.

The building of beauty, which we hoped would "be a joy forever" to our sane citizens, where all of reason lost would be cared for, has left us but its blackened walls—its inmates sent elsewhere, and our State pride humbled.

During the excitement several of the patients made their escape. Two are known to have got away from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum by jumping through the windows.

For the present the most violent of the patients will be transferred to the Newburg Asylum—near Cleveland—which fortunately has one wing ready for the reception of patients. The others will be cared for in the Deaf and Dumb and Idiot Asylum, and being sent to their friends as they best may be.

The main building of the Central Lunatic Asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 30th of November, 1838, and wings were added on the east and west sides in 1852. The cost of erecting the main building was $77,708. The wings cost $68,048. The total loss to the State by this fire is something over a half million of dollars.

The cause of the entire destruction of the building was lack of water. Had there been a sufficiency to supply the steamers $10,000 would have covered the entire loss to the State.

HUMOROUS.

JOSH BILLINGS' SAYINGS.—There seems to be four styles of mind:

1st, them who knows its so!

2d, them who knows it ain't so:

3d, them who split the difference, and guess at it!

4th, them who don't care a darn which way it is!

There is but few men who hez character enuff to lead a life of idleness.

True love is spelt just the same in Choctaw as it is in English.

Those who retire from the world on account of its sins and peskiness must not forget that they have yet to keep company with a person who wants just as much watchin' as anybody else.

A puppy plays with every pup he meets, but old dogs have but few associates.

Is costs a good deal to be wise, but it don't cost anything to be happy.

Necessity begot convenience, convenience begot pleasure, pleasure begot luxury, luxury begot riot and disease, riot and disease, between them begot poverty, poverty begot necessity again—and this is the revolution of man and is about all he can brag on.

"Love lies bleeding!"—this is probably one of the darndest lies that ever was told.

When a man looses his health, then he just begun to take care on it. This is good judgment this is!

Most people decline to learn only by their own experience. And I guess they are more than half right, for I do not spose a man can get a perfect idea of molasses can-day by letting another fellow taste it for him.

Success in life is very apt to make us forget the time when we wasn't much. It is just so with the frog on the jump; he can't remember when he was a tadpole—but other folks can.

An individual to be a fine gentleman, has either got to be born so, or be brought up so from infancy, he cant learn it sudden any more than he can learn how to talk injun correctly by practicen on a tomahawk.

I wonder if there ever was an old maid who ever heard of a match that she thought was suitable. If a man wants to get at his actual dimensions let him visit a grave yard.

I have often set down square in the ice by having my feet git out of place, but I never could see anything in it to laff at, (especially if there was some water on the top of the ice,) but I notice other folks can.

Precept are like cold buckwheat slapjacks nobody feels like being sassy to them, and nobody wants to adopt them.

If any man wants to be an old bachelor, and get sick at a boarding tavern and have a back room in the fourth story and have a red hair chambermaid bring his water gruel to him in a tin wash basin, I have always said, and I stick to it yet, he has got a right to do it.

It is dreadful easy work to repent of other folk's sins—but not very profitable.

A Talk With a Woman Convicted of Murder.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Through the politeness of Janitor Harris we were this morning admitted to the cell of Kate Johnson, the murderess, who is under sentence to be hanged on the 18th of December. We had quite a long conversation with the unfortunate woman, and learned from her the following facts:

"She is, she thinks, about thirty or thirty-two years of age, was born of respectable and well-to do parents in the city of London, England, and was the youngest of thirteen children. She came to this country when she was seven years old, with the family, who settled in Canada. She was married to John Raymond, a soldier in the British Army, at Toronto, and was a mother before she was fifteen years of age. Her husband—by whom she had three children—dying, she came to Buffalo, some thirteen or fourteen years ago. Although, to use her own words, 'she was never a bad woman,' and had never married again, she had three children born here, the youngest of which is a girl not two years old. She took the name of Johnston, which was that of her stepfather. Her maiden name was Rowan, and she can neither read nor write. She lays her misfortune to the old beldame, Nellie Sheehan, who 'decoyed her to drink, and who according to her statement has been her evil genius for years.

"She claims that she was terribly drunk at the time the murder was committed, having drank a whole bottle of whisky in the morning and followed it up with large quantities of beer in the afternoon. Bridget McDermott—the murdered woman—was her friend for fourteen years, and she had never had any trouble with her. She (Kate) would not kill a chicken when in her right mind, much less a human being.

"The condemned woman, after speaking in substance as above, declared that Bridget McDermott appeared to be in her cell night before last. She 'wasn't dreaming; oh, no, sir; hadn't been sleeping but was wide awake, and saw her just as plain,' she continued 'as I see you, sir. She came and stood over the head of the bed and looked as natural as ever, only her wounds and cuts were healed up, showing the scars, like this one on my arm. Bridget said, she went on to state, 'that she forgave me for what I had done to her, and she hoped God would forgive her for what she had done to me. She spoke very kindly, and said she was the cause of my being taken from my little orphan children. Bridget then disappeared, and I saw her no more; but I saw my mother, who also came and stood by my bed, crying.'

"The prisoner was firm in the belief that she had actually seen and heard the spirits and nothing could convince her that it was imagination.

She said she had been informed that application had been made to the Governor in her behalf, and that he, 'God be good to him,' would probably save her life. If her life should be spared, she would never again offend God nor man. In answer to the inquiry as to whether she would leave liquor alone in case her life should be spared, and she should ever regain her liberty and be reunited with her children, she dropped upon her knees and called God to witness, that 'never, never, never, though all Buffalo be offered her,' would she put her 'lips to the glass again.' She hoped that God would take her children to himself, that they might never offend him."

"When the Judge pronounced sentence upon her, she said, she had thought she would be hung; but now, 'God be good to the kind gentleman who befriended her;' she hoped her life might be spared for repentence and atonement for her great sins. She declared she offered prayer for the soul of Bridget every night and morning, and if she had money she would have masss said."

Taxation in England.

The last annual return of taxes and imposts in England shows a total of £68,000,000 raised in 1868, of which £44,000,000 came from customs. Unmanufactured tobacco, of which 40,000,000 pounds were imported, produced £6,359,556; while cigars, snuff, Cavendish and other manufactures of tobacco yielded less than a quarter of a million, bringing up the smoker's contribution to the national strong box to £6,596,284. Spirits of all sorts yielded £5,301,620, of which by far the greater part comes from brandy and unsweetened rum, the first counting for £1,659,818, and the second for £2,084,208; and as the duty is a trifle over ten shillings a gallon, a very simple application of Cocker shows a consumption of nearly 7,300,000 gallons of these two classes of foreign spirits. Malt, vinegar, spruce, gold and silver plate and some smaller items, count for a few thousands only. Tobacco, wine and spirits together yield £12,369,013. Tea, coffee, chickory and cocoa rank for £3,359,590—tea heading the list with £2,829,130. Sugar and molasses produced £5,760,000, while a few trifling articles in which sugar is an ingredient, such as almond paste, preserved plums, and other confectionery, just make sufficient mark in the return to bring it up to £5,765,501. Wheat, at 3d. per cwt., was imported in quantities sufficiently large to produce £446,152—a sum which all other breadstuffs and farinaceous substances fail to equal, as they do but raise the head of the return in which they appear to £883 941, which, with £421,740 from dried fruits, completes the sum we have already mentioned.

The excise brought £26,178,842 in 1866, and in 1867, £21,514,131—an advance of about 3½ per cent.; but in 1868 it went back to £24,-323,849. 22 693 257 gallons of spirits at 10s per gallon give £11,346,181, the best figure in the whole return; while malt stands for £5,575,263, so that the two together come to nearly £18,600,000, out of little more than £21,000,000. But even this does not compete the tribute which Bacchus pays to Cæsar. Brewers' licenses cost over £357,000 maisters nearly £16,000, beer, spirit, wine and similar licenses, considerably over a million!

Fortunate legatees paid £2,804,380 in the shape of legacy and succession duty; £1,-771,852 for probates and administrations, and £138,828 more for Probate Court fee stamps, the last figure being suggestive of many a hard and costly fight over disputed wills. Deeds and other instruments paid £1,620,426. Inland bills of exchange produced £339,449, and, as showing the extent of our foreign trade, we note that foreign bills came so close to the others as to bring £314 610; £40,871,429 receipt and draft stamps fetched £586,964; marine insurances, £168,264; fire insurance, £1,023,605; newspapers, £20,225, and patent medicines, £62,556. The law court patents for inventions, company registration and other stamps of the same kind, varying greatly in their productiveness, complete the return and make up the stamp total to £9,737,573.

The income tax added £6,287,079. The post office business was worth £4,385,574, and its money orders £173 388, making a total of £4 558,962, as against £4,551,574 in 1867, and £4,361,878 in 1866.

—A Washington couple, having the misfortune to loose a child, and wishing to convey the body to Baltimore, evaded the express charges by dressing the child in its usual clothing and took it in between them on the cars.

VARIETIES.

—The French Empress paid the milliner, with whom she recently quarrelled, $20,000 a year.

—The anchor of the Merrimac, weighing 9,000 pounds, has been raised, and is exhibited at Norfolk.

—Gen. Geo. W. McCook is spoken of in connection with the nomination for Governor, by the Democracy of Ohio.

—It is asserted that a number of negro women were registered and voted in Mobile. They were dressed up in mens clothing, and of course voted the Radical ticket.

—A Savannah culprit attempted to escape from an officer by shamming death, but was brought to life by the pouring of water into his mouth as he lay on his back.

—Cincinnati thieves chloroform their victims by means of a sponge on a pole, carefully thrust through a window, after which they break open the door with impunity.

—A poor man, with a wife and four children starving, recently stole a bucket of coal in London. He was seized, tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. His wife fainted in court.

—A little boy of thirteen, having placed a penny on the railway track at Brunswick, Maine, to see the locomotive crush it, one of the train hands threw a stick of wood at him, and he was instantly killed.

—Kate Johnson, under sentence in Buffalo for murder, reports that her victim calls upon her nightly, exhibiting wounds, and wishes her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

—President Grant will have in his gift 53,000 officers, with $30,000,000 annual salaries and an indefinite amount of "pickings." He has already received over one hundred thousand applications.

—Iowa has commenced the erection of a $450,000 Insane Asylum at Independence. It will be 750 feet in length, and modeled after the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia.

—Lewis Brush, sixteen years old, and son of a prominent citizen of Fremont, Ohio, slipped under a freight trian, on Sunday evening, while trying to catch a ride, and was so badly crushed that he died in a few hours.

—Cattlesburgh, Kentucky, is excited over the arrest of one Straight, charged with having killed his own son as far back as 1858 to obtain the total of what yielded the boy $800 a year, revertable to the father at the son's death.

—The comic papers in Buenos Ayres contain caricatures of the leading personages in the Washburne affair; including our minister himself—who is represented as running off with his umbrella and carpet bag, in a state of great alarm.

—The surprise parties in vogue in Texas, are not pleasant always—to be surprised. A Mr. Lancaster encountered one a few days ago of a decidedly disagreeable character. A party of his neigebors called upon him, without invitation, and took him out and hanged him.

—W. W. Richardson, of Coosa county, Ala., a Radical Justice of the Peace, hung himself on the 11th inst. He left a letter stating that one of the causes which led him to commit the act was remorse for the manner in which he had treated the white people of his neighborhood.

—The friends of the robbers of the Norway (Me.) Bank threaten to burn and pillage the village of Norway if the robber now in prison at Thomaston, Me., is not released. The people are considerably alarmed at these threats.

—Jonathan Draper, the oldest citizen of Snaftsbury, Vermont, died recently. In less than a week after his death, his aged wife, undoubtedly overcome by a sense of grief and loneliness, and unable to endure the separation from the stay and staff of her years, put an end to her own existence by hanging herself to the post of her bed.

—As illustrative of Rossini's laziness and genius, it is related that he used to compose in bed, and that once, when a fine duet that he was writing, and had almost finished, slipped off the bed and beyond his reach, rather than get up for it, he took another sheet and composed another duet entirely different from the first.

—John King, a well known citizen of St. Louis, has filed a petition in the Circuit Court setting forth some curious facts regarding the Paschall House lottery. King put his house in the scheme. It was drawn by the association, but not receiving as big a share as he thinks himself entitled to, he repudiates the whole thing, and denounces it as illegal.

—A short time ago a respectable dentist in Galveston was charged, and held for trial, with having perpetrated a villainous outrage upon the person of a lady patient, while under the influence of chloroform. It turns out that the lady was the dupe of her own imagination, which was quickened by her pre-existing doubts and fears, and abnormally excited by the chloroform; and so the accused was acquitted without the jury even leaving their seats.

—Mrs William Locke, living near Newburg, New York, while attending to her domestic duties on Saturday morning, heard the agonized screams of her child, a boy about three years old, who had gone out into the garden to amuse himself. She rushed out, and saw the child struggling with a skunk, which had fastened itself on his arm and was chewing away on his fingers. She gave battle to the ferocious animal, and was in turn attacked and bitten by it on the hand. She managed to drive it away, and it was subsequently killed a few hundred feet distant.

—On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Minnick, the wife of an engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who lives in Stoors Township, was greatly startled by the agonizing cries of a child. She ran down stairs, and found her little ward, Maria Gaines—a bright girl, ten years old—enveloped in flames which she was making frantic efforts to extinguish. Mrs. Minnick had one arm encumbered with a young baby, but with the disengaged hand she wrapped her own dress around the form of the helpless girl, and held her thus until the flames were smothered. The assistance had come too late, however, and little Maria was so terribly burned that she expired a few hours after the unfortunate occurrence.

—A young man, lately employed by Mr. Samuel Bent of Portchester as coachman, has become insane, because of a practical joke played on him by some companions in his sleeping room a short time ago. It seems that on the night of a Democratic procession recently in the town the young man felt very unwell and retired to bed. His companions took advantage of his slumbers and lighted up his room brilliantly to honor the processionists. As the procession moved past the house, the noise awakened the young man, who, on seeing the lights, which he had not expected, was thrown into a violent fit, out of which he emerged, as the physicians think a hopeless lunatic. The young man, from his ravings, seems to have regarded the lights as part of the "wake" which his friends were holding over his dead body.

VARIETIES.

—Cattle over a year old, which have not been marked or branded, are everybody's property in Texas, and like Cain, may be killed by any one who meets them. The San Antonio *Express* says that in the city the market is stocked with hides from the country, taken from cattle without a brand

—The police of Dubuque, Iowa, heard several pistol shots one night last week, and, entering the house of William Brown, found his wife dead in bed, with a pistol hole through her brain, and Brown himself shot through the abdomen. A violent family quarrel was the cause. They were a middle-aged couple and leave four children.

—A large number of families in Gloucester, Mass., are almost penniless on account of the failure of the mackerel fisheries. The Winter fishing will be pursued with more than usual energy. The vessels that have followed cod-fishing all the year have done well, the fish commanding good prices and finding ready sales.

—Schenectady has a genius in the shape of a saloon keeper, who has trained a number of rats to run across his floor and waken up his customers who sleep about on chairs. The startled drinkers see the rats; the barkeeper declares there are no rats there; and the former thinking delirium tremens to be approaching, quickly go home.

—A man named Cable, in North Carolina wagered two gallons of tar against a quart of brandy that he could drink the quart of brandy and then walk to his home, a mile distant, before becoming insensible. He drank the brandy, walked half the distance, then sank down saying, "Boys, I've lost the bet," and instantly expired.

—A Convention of commissioners from the States interested, will be held at Springfield, Illinois, on December 1st, for the purpose of devising a uniform system of measures for preventing the introduction, and checking the fatal consequences, of the various cattle diseases, which system is to be recommended to the several State Legislatures for adoption.

—Some boys in Millersburgh, Ohio, on Hallow E'en, took a wooden image from the front of a tobacco store and suspended it at the top of a hickory pole. Some one wrote to a Cleveland prper that a copperhead mob had hung a Mr. Woodman, and the Radical concern gulped it down with a relish. But the wooden man was not hurt much.

—The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial* tells this story: Yesterday a child was born on Cheyenne street which was half black, the right side of the face and body being as black as a coal. Nature plays strange freaks sometimes, but this is the strangest which has yet come under our notice. The child is a bouncing, healthy boy, and will undoubtedly be a great curiosity in the scientific world.

—A great crash was heard by the keeper of Minot's Ledge lighthouse last Wednesday night, and it was ascertained that the plate glass forming one side of the great lantern had been smashed to atoms. The affair was a great mystery until a dead shell drake duck was found outside, with almost every bone in his body broken. It was doubtless flying at great speed, and being attracted by the light, precipitated itself against the glass.

—A new calculation upon the theory of sound has been made by a French writer. Sounds reach the ear at these rates: Praises attain a speed of 4921 feet per second; flattery is still more rapid, 5906 feet per second; good advice only 49 feet, and bad advice, 4101 feet per second; merited reproaches, 65 feet; slander, which is fleeter than the wind, is 6562 feet per second; falsehoods, travelling with the same speed, also, also 6562 feet while truth and appeals to charity only attain 6 feet each per second.

—The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius will probably relieve the countries of Europe from the threatened earthquakes. The mountain, as reported by Atlantic cable, is in a very vigorous condition—the streams of lava filling, and overflowing the long deep crevices in the side. The direction of the current is the same as during the eruption of 1855. On the night of November 16th, the upper cone discharged columns of ashes, occasionally illuminated by flashes of fire. Crowds of spectators are hurrying to Naples to witness the grand sight.

PARAGUAY.

Mr. Washburne and Lopez.

The Rio Janerio correspondent of the London *Herald* writes under date of October 8: "One of the most important features of the fortnight has been the publication of the notes exchanged between Mr. Washburne and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay. These important documents, which no doubt will be reproduced by the European press, shed much light on the present war, and the savage and bloodthirsty character of the Paraguayan dictator. Its publication Europe will enlighten those journalists, who insufficiently informed about South American affairs, have *bona fide* made themselves the apologists of Lopez and his most unjust cause.

"Mr. Washburne, as United States Minister at Assumption, has shown so much sympathy with Lopez that he had even compromised his official position. In one of his notes to Mr. Benitez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, he even 'expressed his wishes for the defeat of the allies,' and he coolly confessed in another one 'that he was straining himself to *kindle war between the United States and Brazil for the benefit of Paraguay.*' It is therefore evident that Mr. Washburne, having such a great feeling for Lopez, only could have separated from him from very powerful motives. And, in fact, after having witnessed the last atrocities committed by Lopez, that Minister left Paraguay, and published a protest, in which he declares the dictator to be 'an enemy of the whole human race.'

"The revelations made of the cruelties committed by Lopez are horrifying. Complete madness can only explain the atrocities perpetrated during the last days of his sway. To free himself from the presence of some important man, and on a mere suspicion of a conspiracy, he has lately deluged his country in blood. The old Vice President, Sanchez, some ministers and high functionaries, and even women, were barbarously executed by his order. His brothers and brothers-in-law are loaded with chains, and his own mother is strictly watched by his agents. All foreigners are detained and forced to military service."

Homœopathy in the United States.

The practice of this new theory of cure was introduced, it is stated, in the United States by a German physician, Dr. Grus, who, in the year 1825, published a treatise on the subject. At first not much attention was paid to homœopathy, but in the next ten years, six works advocating the principles of Hahnemann were published, in 1834, Jahr's Manuel was translated and found many students. At present there are 3637 practitioners of homœopathy in the United States, of whom 818 are to be found in New York, 374 in Pennsylvania, 352 in Ohio, 275 in Michigan and 257 in Massachusetts. There are 61 societies, 3 being national, 2 sectional 16 State and 40 local. There are 7 colleges and 14 hospitals, infirmaries, &c., in different States.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

JAS. P. BARR,..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS.

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PROPRIETORS,

OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

HOW WILL IT END?

No country ever progressed as rapidly in every department conducing to national greatness and social prosperity, as this did up to 1860. The presence of an uncongenial race was made the cause of disturbance by eastern agitators, who, for a quarter of a century, plied their mischievous work, and brought upon the country the evils which it has endured since that period. They are still not satisfied, but under their old leader, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, have renewed their abominable agitation. At a cost of unutterable woe and sorrow, and endless taxes they have set the Africans free, and now they have given notice that there will be no peace, until these same Africans shall in every State, be clothed with the elective franchise and invested with all the rights and privileges requisite to make them the equals, in every respect, of the Caucasian.

Those, with ourselves, who would fain drop this revolting subject, it seems will not be permitted to do so; and the noisy agitation must be kept up by the pestilent fanatics until their purpose is accomplished. In this it is certain they will be sustained by the extreme Radicals, for we see Senator WILSON took a conspicious part in their late proceedings at Boston, and in our own State they have the active co-operation of many of the most prominent members of that party. There is a faction in Congress represented in the Senate by SUMNER and WADE, and in the House by BUTLER and KELLEY, who favor a simple act of Congress compelling all the States to admit negroes to the franchise, with no other restrictions than are imposed upon whites.

It is worse than foolish, it is wicked for any intelligent person to teach that negroes can be made the political equals of the white race in the United States, *unless the majority of the whites freely consent thereto.* Such equality must be a matter of human law, since it does not exist in nature. What sort of sophistry is it to say that the negroes cannot be retained under American white government without they are raised among the rulers? That the government of the United States shall only be such as will *suit the negroes and Abolition negro worshippers?* "The consent of the governed"—what is it? It is the consent of the majority of the people. This is the good old Democratic doctrine, under which we became a nation, and grew to be a great power among the nations.

As long as we have a real, *bona fide* government, under a written Constitution, we must make our changes and modifications of this particular governmental system in accordance with, and not in defiance of its provisions. Otherwise we are remanded back to an almost impossible condition for any civilized people to be in; left without proper, lawful checks and balances; in fact, thrown into a state of anarchy.

Therefore, we say, that the question as to whether the negro race is to be allowed by the white race in the United States to be *in all respects* upon a par with the whites, who have hitherto ruled this country, is to be decided by the *white people* themselves, and not by the negroes recently slaves, made free—not by or of themselves, *but by the whites;* and not by a Congress, but by the people.

Had the negroes themselves attempted their release from the original organic laws of this land, and had they as a distinct race effected their freedom by the force of their own prowess, the question would, of course, be essentially different. But this it is well known is not the condition of things. Their freedom is, as it were, an accident of a civil war between the whites, brought on by a refusal in the North, to observe the slave guarantees of the constitution, which refusal was induced by the long agitations of the abolitionists. Both parties at first, held off from even employing the negro element in this war, and the negroes of the South were for the most part forced to fight when they did fight. The mere incidental circumstance, that at the last, the negroes took part in the war, has no real significance in the determination of the present great question which is before the people, the right settlement of which must affect the future happiness of both races.

A statesmanlike view would show, that if ever the negro race is to stand in this country on a par, politically with the white race, it can only be by the free consent of the white race. The difference in numbers alone, between thirty-two millions of whites, and four millions of negroes, would settle this matter, even if the two races were equal in all other respects, except the ineradicable organic difference of breed, which no human laws or policy can reach. But, in knowledge, in civiliztaion, in the control of the grand industries of the nation, and in all the leading elements of national power, the whites are so immeasurably superior, that a comparison becomes merely ridiculous. Yet modern Radical psuedo statesmen are striving with all their might, to impress upon their deluded followers that these negroes have a *heaven born right* to disturb and shake the fair fabric of our glorious American Union at their pleasure.

This Radical policy persisted in, contrary to the wishes and will of the whole people of the Union, must have a conclusion of some kind, and that at not a very distant day. It will end indeed, and ere long, it is to be feared, in a contest; not between Radicals and Democrats;—for Radicalism will at once be lost in the engrossing excitement—but in a struggle between *two dissimilar races* rendered by this base and short-sighted policy, antagonistic. If the negro is to be a perpetual source of disturbance and contention—if the country has not already bled and exhausted itself sufficiently on account of that inferior and repugnant race, but it is to be kept in a perpetual ferment whilst they are present among us, a riddance will be sternly demanded, by all who desire the restoration of peace and good order. To effect this riddance will become that overwhelming necessity which knows no law. Then, when thirty-two millions of Caucasians are arrayed against four millions of negroes, how will the conflict end? And who will be held responsible for it? Let the agitators pause and reflect. Their proteges may, in too big a hurry for ceremony, be sent back to Africa, or suddenly removed to a territery by themselves, outside of the Union. Negro equality cannot be forced upon this people, and this disturbing agitation must be stopped.

WILL NOT DIE.

The Democratic party will not, cannot die, it will come into power says the Detroit *Free Press* when the people shall become tired of the wild and impracticable experiments of the theorists, who are now controlling the nation's destinies, they turn to the sound and practical policy of the Democratic party as the only means of raising the national honor and the national prosperity to the place occupied before the Radical party came into power. They will become tired of experiments which are successful only in taking power from the many and concentrating it in the hands of the few. They will become tired of that policy which brings poverty as the reward of toil and wealth to the hands of idleness. The day will come. It may be postponed through an ingenious dodging of the issue, as in the recent election, but it cannot always be avoided. We repeat again what we have said before, and what we are fully conscious is true, that the nation can only secure peace at home, honor abroad, and prosperity among the people, by moulding its measures in accordance with the policy and principles of the Democratic party. No free government can safely be administered upon any other theory. Men may force water above its level, but it will not remain there one moment after that force shall cease. Men may force upon the people, through indirect means, a system of government not in accordance with their wishes, but it must crumble to earth as soon as the power which placed it there loses its efficacy through a want of confidence in its justice on the part of the people.

The nation has paid dearly already for the few years which the Radical party has been in power, and the price of so exquisite a luxury is not to diminish. So long as there is a demand for it, so long the cost will increase. When the passions and prejudices engendered by the war shall have fully passed away, the people will approach an investigation of the condition into which their government has been plunged by the men they have intrusted with power, with more calmness and consideration. Reason will resume its throne, and the action of the masses will be no longer controllable by passions both unnatural and unwise. When that day shall come, as come it must, the Democratic party will gain the victory. The power of the Constitution will be restored—a respect for law, for justice and for right will again prevail throughout the land. The immutable fact that free government can only be sustained when "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion religious or political," will again make itself the ruling conviction of the masses. To secure that end people will again demand that their public servants shall come up to the JEFFERSONIAN standard of honesty and capability. They will demand that in their official duties they shall act for their country and not for their party; for through such means only can the government be restored to its original purity, vigor and capacity for contributing to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Secretary McCulloch, it is said, will remove Collector Cake, of Philadelphia, next Monday, and prefer charges against him touching his mode of making Government deposits, and issuing permits improperly.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE MONEY.

The cable brought us on Tuesday the following despatch:

LONDON, November 17.—Messrs. Baring Brothers, bankers, drew one million pounds sterling from the Bank of England yesterday for the Russian Government. It is said that this was on American account, the money being in part payment for the Territory of Alaska.

There must be some error about this. It is known that the Russian Government is drawing in gold as rapidly as possible. The Bank of France and the Bank of England have recently both been heavily depleted of coin on Russian and Italian account. It is not likely that Russia would make two bites at one sum such as the Alaska purchase-money. This despatch speaks of only five millions of dollars drawn on this account. What, then, has become of the extra two millions two hundred thousand? Could it have been distributed here as a lobby fund?—*National Intelligencer.*

We alluded to this subject some time ago, and hinted that the names of the parties who had received a portion of the Alaska purchase money, were in the possession of a gentleman in Washington, who threatened to print them. Why he does not, may be inferred. Our informant felt assured when he made the statement, they would be immediately forthcoming, and would involve leading newspapers in Chicago, Cincinnati and New York, together with a large number of newspaper correspondents, at least two Senators, and a member of the Cabinet. Will the Washington special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tell us what he knows about it? We are gratified to know the Pittsburgh press is clear of any share of the lobby fund. It stands without fear or reproach, but we shall not cease to pray that it be not led into temptation. We might mention in passing, that it is not remarkable no Democrat has been charged with having received any of the two million, two hundred thousand dollars.

THE NEW PALACE AND INCREASE OF SALARY.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, thus refers to these matters:

I am told about town that a small coterie of toadies, on the Radical side, are flattering Grant with the bait of an enormous salary, a marble palace, and the repeal of the "Tenure of Office" act. The clique, however consists of very insignificent members of Congress, and bloated agents of the "rings" outside. The latter are powerful, and will make a respectable fight at least. The former are very *small* members, generally not re-elected, who take this desperate chance to procure *big* places. As it seems to be conceded, however, that if these objects, or any one of them shall be acomplished, it will be through means liable to severe animadversion, General Grant will probably himself see the propriety of putting a stop to the movement *in toto*, especially as he takes no interest in Cabinet making. It is manifest that the repeal of the "Tenure of office law" *by this Congress (which passed it)* would entail upon that body lasting disgrace. The Democratic members, I learn, "so far as heard from," if not voting against its repeal, (which they could not probably well do upon principle) will refrain from meddling in the thing at all, and permit their opponents, who fastened the iniquitous measure upon the present Executive solely and alone to expose their nefarious party trick. As for the *salary and palace* Let Congress, so far as they are concerned, open the vaults of the Treasury and pour out the money as fast as possible—the more profusely *the better for the District.*

The *National Intelligencer*, speaking for the Conservatives says:

We choose to welcome General Grant as a pacificator, and not to denounce him as a dissimulator. He has promised peace. We shall take him at his word. We shall give him all the aid and comfort in our power to help on with that peace for which the whole nation, for which all Christendom yearns. How could we, otherwise, regard ourselves with a decent self-respect? Surely it is not the part of such Conservatives as are those with whom and for whom we have battled, to beat the air with our fists, and to inaugurate a wanton and noisy party fight, with an administration that promises peace and restoration. Certainly it is not our office, as patriots, to cry out "Beware of of General Grant; beware of him in advance; he means mischief. He will falsify his promise, he will deceive and betray." Such a function does not belong to Conservatives.

* * * * * *

The administration of General Grant could not withstand the open or secret hostility of the great army of Conservatives who desire to support and uphold him. It was General Grant who triumphed in the Presidential contest. His victory is not due either to the love of the people for sectarian hate, or for unqualified negro suffrage, or for State dismemberment, or for territorial oppression, or for naked military rule. His victory is not due to the popular love of acts which have abashed and threatened the Judiciary, and which have shorn the Presidential office of its inherent dignity and constitutional powers and prerogatives. His victory is the people's reward of the General. His victory is due to their faith in the man. His victory is due to what escaped him when he declared for peace, and for obedience to no "platform" which should overrice the public will.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

"Strange that Greeley should be let into such a mistake, for there is no general Electoral College. The electors of each State form an Electoral College. There are as many Electoral Colleges as there are States: This would make some of the "Colleges" pretty small; as for instance that of Delaware, which would only have but one Elector in it—as slimly attended a College as some Western ones we have heard of. But it is a College nevertheless, and more truly "Electoral College" than that mythical one about which so many reams have been written lately—*Dispatch.*

When we made the above extract from the *Dispatch* on Saturday, it was for the purpose of calling its attention to the fact, that when a paper sets up for a teacher, it should understand what it is talking about. It was not the verbal inaccuracy of an Electoral College, but to its illustration that Delaware had but one electoral vote that we alluded, and presumed that it would have corrected or passed over in silence a blunder which a boy of ten years of age should have his ears boxed for making. Let us have another meteoric display of political wisdom from that quarter soon.

GEN. GRANT AND THE RADICALS.

Under this caption the Washington *Evening Express* remarks:—"Already we begin to witness misgivings on the part of the Radicals as to what will be the policy of General GRANT. It is notorious that he has never held the confidence of the advanced Radicals, and that they acquiesced in his nomination only because of the fears that they could not succeed with WADE or COLFAX, or any one of their own number. They finally agreed to the nomination, trusting to their ability to control General GRANT after the election. Their platform was made to square as nearly as possible with what they conceived were his views; but the General did not accept it as they hoped, but left a wide field for his future action."

A SOUND CREED.

The *National Intelliyencer* says:—"We believe the American Union to be intact. We believe that the same state rights belong to South Carolina that belong to Massachusetts. We believe, therefore that the control of suffrage within her borders is as absolutely the right of South Carolina as it is the right of Massachusetts. We affirm the independence of the Executive, the independence of the Judiciary, and the independence of Congress as mutual checks and balances, he one upon the other."

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Morning *Patriot* says:

In almost every county in the State, outside of the 21st Congressional district, Grant received more votes than Hartranft. In that district he received *less*, and fell some 400 behind what should have been his proportionate gain. There is but one solution to this problem, and that is, *after the October election some 400 voters left the district and went "to their own place."*

THE New York *Democrat*, playfully referring to Gen. GRANT'S diplomatic appointments, thus disposes of the claims of the *Tribune*:

Mr. Greeley is to succeed Gen. Dix at Paris. This is an admirable appointment; for not only will Mr. Greeley's courtly manners and fascinating personal appearance reflect honor upon the country which he represents, but he will have an opportunity to relax his overtaxed brain by joining in the pleasures of the Jardin Mabille and the Closerie des Lilacs. Mr. Greeley's fondness for the dance and his skill in the execution of its most intricate figures have long been familiar to the public, and we feel confident that his appearance in the can-can will give the Parisians a new idea of the progress of refinement in America.

The Vote of the States.

The vote of the States this year is enormous, amounting to a vast figure, never cast before. The following is the vote cast in four States:

New York	850,000
Pennsylvania	655,000
Ohio	520,000
Illinois	450,000
Total	2,475,000

These four States cast as many votes as were given in the whole twenty-six States in 1840.

[For the Post.]

On What Shall We Resolve.

MR. EDITOR:—The deep interest you evince for the welfare of the country induces me to trouble you with a few lines with regard to our future hopes as a party. "On what shall we resolve?" This is the question of the day. Methinks the best thing we could do would be to call the County Committee together at an early day and then resolve to hold the County Convention on the ever memorable eighth day of January; then and there elect delegates to the State Convention, which (should) meet on the 4th day of March, 1869, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor. This coming 4th of March, Gen. Grant will be inaugurated President of the United States, and on this day let the Democracy nominate their candidate, and if he be the right kind of a man, his election will be consummated by the power of the people. Believing, as I do, that the State requires a business man, who will understand the wants and desires of the masses—with peace, unanimity and security as most conducive to the best interests of the industry, commerce and trade of the State. We must frown down revolutionary agitation, come from where it may. Self-styled patriots should be taught a lesson that the shout of loyalty does not mean love of country. What we most wish for is harmony contentment and friendly feeling all over the country. The Democracy of our Pennsylvania will show to the world their abiding faith in correct principles by abandoning all ill feelings and unite in restoring good order and fraternal love. We should not forget the fact that there are very many men holding opinions directly opposite and conflicting with ours, and whose convictions and wishes require due consideration. Therefore we should not, must not, allow our prejudices to run wild and distract our better judgment by the cry of disloyalty. Politicians are ever ready to fan the flames of strife. What we look for is a higher tone of morals with prudence and a stronger love of national faith; then the whole people of one common country can and will be blessed, and strengthened as in the days of our power, when the pure in heart held sway for the good of society. Let us resolve in doing better and acting more in harmony, one with the other, when the country will rise and prosper, in spite of petty political humbugs, who can never rise to the dignity of statesmen, and who have crawled into power by the bad management of Democrats, who have been honored with seats in conventions.

The people of the State have confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, but not in the men who have been thrust on them, and to be successful we must let the people act, and bring out the man they desire. We should take warning by our last defeat, by presenting an unexceptionable candidate, one who can rally to his support the business men of the State.

DEMOCRACY.

A SINGULAR election bet was made in Lewiston, N. Y., during the late campaign. Two citizens got into a discussion on the chances in that State, when the Republican offered to take ten dollars from the Democrat, and give one cent for each vote that Hoffman received as a majority. This was accepted and the money put up. The Republican then offered to take five dollars and pay the Democrat one cent for every vote that Seymour should get as a majority in that State. This proposition was also accepted and the money put up. The Democrat made over $200 on an outlay of $15.

THE WEEKLY POST FOR 1869.

A WORD WITH OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

Next week, the time for which quite a number of our readers have subscribed, viz.: December 5, 1868, will expire. We feel confident that the POST has pleased you, and in confidence ask each of you, and our friends, to AID US IN THE PERMANENT EXTENSION OF ITS CIRCULATION AND INFLUENCE, to the ADVANTAGE of the cause of SOUND DEMOCRACY.

EACH NUMBER OF THE WEEKLY POST

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Bismarck Will Join the Liberals.

Fenian Demonstration at a Funeral.

Decrees of the Spanish Government.

Gladstone Defeated for Parliament.

LONDON, November 23.—Mr. Gladstone, in a pamphlet entitled "Chapter of an Autobiography," just published, defines and defends his changes of opinion on the subject of Church establishments. All the liberal journals review the book, but apparently copies were not furnished the conservative press, as they are silent about it. The *Times* regards the publication as a voluntary and hazardous confession.

Elections were held to-day in nineteen counties. The conservatives carried the larger number of these elections, and have somewhat reduced the Liberal majority in the House. The totals now stand as follows: Liberals 343, Conservatives 212; Liberal majority 131.

A rumor is in circulation that Joseph Mazzini, the great Republican leader, died on Friday last at Lugano, in Switzerland.

MADRID, November 23.—The Provisional Government has promulgated a decree re-arranging the schedule of import duties and and making a reduction on many articles, the changes are to go into effect on the 1st of January. The following are among the provisions of the new decree: All vessels are permitted to enter Spanish ports on paying tonnage dues of from 50 to 130 reals per ton; he reductions of the tariff made by the decree of October are revoked; the payment of the semi-annual interest of the public debt is provided for. It is officially announced that the election for delegates to the Constituent Cortes will take place on the 15tq of December, and the Cortes will meet on the 15th of January, 1869.

DUBLIN, November 24.—The corparate authorities of this city, have petitioned the Government for the pardon of the Fenian convicts.

LONDON, November 24.—All the great powers agree in condemning the course of Wallachia, as false to the obligations of the treaties.

LONDON, November 24.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* urges that the Alabama Claim Commission sit in London and Washington, for the convenience of both British and American claimants.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleague, Mr. Grenfell, have been defeated in southwest Lancashire. At the conclusion of the poll the vote stood—Cross, Conservative, 7,720; Turner, Conservative, 7,670; Gladstone, Liberal, 7,390; Grenfell, Liberal, 6,930.

Among the candidates elected yesterday are Sir John Simcon, Liberal, from the Isle of Wight; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Liberal, from Kings county, and John Brady, Liberal, from Leitrim.

The report of the death of Mazzini is contradicted.

MADRID, November 24.—Large public meetings have been held in Barcelona by the Monarchists and Republicans. Parties in processions with bands parade the streets and other demonstrations made, but though political feelings run high, all proceedings have been peaceable, and order has been respected. The Monarchists are largely in the ascendant, though the Republicans seem to be gaining. All parties in Madrid are preparing to make similar demonstrations, and there is every indication for a lively canvass before the coming election.

BREST, November 24.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDON, November 24.—Letters from Buenos Ayres report that Sarmiento is desirous of having the command of the army given to one of the United States Generals, who distinguished themselves in the war of the rebellion.

BERLIN, November 24.—The new Prussian *Gazetter*, a semi official organ of the Government, in reply to the Hungarian Red Book, says: If war should ensue from the Schleswig dispute, the Germans of the North would show the same enthusiasm, and the Germans of the South, the same patriotism as was shown in 1813.

LONDON, November 24.—Midnight—The counties in which elections were held to-day return a majority of conservatives. Middlesex has been carried by Lord G. Hamilton, Conservative, and Lord Enfield, Liberal. Cambridgeshire elects Lord G. Manners and Lord Royston, of Bath, Conservatives; Messrs. Broderick and Peck, Conservatives, are returned from Midsurrey. At this hour the total figures are: Liberals elected, 363 Conservatives elected, 246; Liberal majority, 117.

LONDON, November 24.—The French Government continues its prosecution of the press with unremitting severity. The editors of the *Temps, Tribune, Journal De Paris, Revile* and *Laveriere* have been summoned to appear before the civil tribunal on Friday next, to answer the charges made against them for prompting subscriptions for the Baudin movement.

MADRID, November 24.—A transport with a cargo of war stores sailed from Cadiz on the 20th inst. for Havana. The fleet of transports with troops for Cuba will sail on the 2d of December.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—The steamers Pennsylvania and Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, Nov. 22.—The steamer Brittania, from New York, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 23.—The steamer America, from New York, arrived to-day

OHIO.

The Governor's Message—The Burning of the Lunatic Asylum—Election Frauds—Common Schools—Cattle Disease.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., November 23.—The Governor's message was read before the General Assembly to-day. He says the financial affairs are in a satisfactory condition. The report of the Commissioners for revising the laws relating to the financial system was laid before you at the last session. Their report was accompanied by eight separate bills consolidating the present laws. These bills have already been considered in both branches, and I recommend an early consideration and adoption with such amendments as your judgment and public interests require.

The destruction of the lunatic asylum by fire will require investigation, and prompt action in rebuilding the asylum. A fire proof building suggests prudence and humanity, and also suggests the propriety of examining other institutions of the State to prevent a similar disaster.

The abuse of the elective franchise requires the attention of the general assembly at the present session. I submit the propriety of amendments to the election laws for the representation of minorities in boards of judges and clerks of elections and registration of the lawful voters in each township, ward and precinct prior to election.

The interests of the common schools will be promoted by the early adoption of the county superintendency, as provided in the bill now pending in one branch of the Assembly. I earnestly recommend the consideration and passage of the bill.

Last summer a proclamation was issued to prevent the spreading of the cattle disease. I respectfully recommend that authority be given to appoint five commissioners to attend the meeting of commissioners of other States, to be held at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December next, and report the results in time for the action of the present assembly.

I submit the importance of providing for a thorough theological survey of the State.

RICHMOND.

Assassination of an Editor.—The Murder Committed by a Man Whose Sister Had Been Libeled—Decision in Favor of a Pennsylvanian.

RICHMOND, VA., November 24.—H. Rives Pollard, editor of the *Southern Opinion* newspaper, was shot and killed at ten o'clock this morning, while passing near his office, by James Grant. The cause for the shooting was a publication reflecting on the character of a member of Grant's family.

[LATER.]

The following are the particulars of the tragedy which took place this morning: On Saturday a report was published in the *Southern Opinion*, relative to the elopement of the daughter of William H. Grant, a wealthy tobacconist of this city. This morning, about ten o'clock, as H. Rives Pollard, editor of the paper, was near his office door, near the corner of Main and Fourteenth street, going in, a shot was fired from the upper window of the building opposite. Mr. Pollard immediately fell dead, eleven buckshot having entered his body, passing through his heart. The police searched the building and found James Grant, brother of the lady named, in a room. He surrendered and was taken to the station. A double barrelled gun, with one barrel discharged, was found in the room. The affair has caused great excitement, and a large crowd has been gathered around the *Opinion* office since the occurrence.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase presiding, the case of the Administrator of Mrs. Kepple, of Pennsylvania, vs. the Petersburg Railroad Company, to require the Company to pay a dividend in United States money, on three hundred shares of stock, sequestered by the Confederate Government, the Chief Justice affirmed the decision of the Lower Court, in favor of the Plaintiff.

MEMPHIS.

Murder of a Citizen—The Murderer Rescued by a Party in Masks and Lynched—A Man Killed by a Fence Rail.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, November 24.—On Sunday night the neighborhood of Hickory Hollow, near Holly Springs, was excited by the report that a band of men were on the road near there robbing all who passed. Next morning a party of citizens went in search of them, calling at the house of one Reynolds, who was lately driven from the country for horse stealing, to question if he had returned. They made inquiry of his wife whether he was there, and received a negative answer. Benj. Avert attempted to enter the house, when he was fired upon by Reynolds with a shot gun, and mortally wounded. Reynolds was then arrested and started for Bollvar jail, but on the road a party of masked horsemen surprised the guard and took Reynolds off. His body was found yesterday, hung to a tree. Avert was a son of Dr. B. V. Avert, a well known physician of this city. He had recently married.

A fatal affray occurred yesterday afternoon at McGee's station, in the suburbs of the city, between two laborers named Kenny and Wm. Huston, in which the former was struck with a fence rail and instantly killed. Huston was arrested and lodged in the Adams street station house.

WASHINGTON.

Important Opinion of the Attorney General—New Postal Treaty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Attorney General Evarts has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, that to convey from the outlet of the worm the product of distillation to a still or doubler, through which such a product has passed before reaching the worm, is not a violation of the act of July 18th, 1868. The interposition of a tank as a receptacle between the worm of the first distillery and the doubler or the second worm is not a violation of the act. These conclusions refer only to proof spirits, and not to the rectifying of the same or manufacture of other alcoholic compounds.

The new postal convention with Great Britain was to-day signed by the President, and goes into effect January first.

It seems to be understood that nothing will at present be done with the case of Collector Cake, of Philadelphia, neither is it likely that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend his suspension under the tenure of office act.

Admiral Farragut arrived, to night, the guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Vessels at Chinese Ports—The Mikado Crowned Emperor of Japan—Difficulty Between the Dutch and Japanese—The Tycoon Gives in His Adhesion to the Mikado—Progress of the Rebellion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—The steamship China arrived this morning with advices from Hong Kong to October 15th, and Yokohama to October 28th. She encountered strong head winds during most of the passage. The Great Republic arrived at Yokohama October 28th.

The China brings about four hundred passengers for San Francisco, New York and Europe.

The United States steamer Oneida (the ram Stonewall), several English, Frence and Dutch ships of war, were at Yokohoma on October 28th.

Her Majesty's ship Rattler was wrecked September 24th, on a reef near the Plandsaya la Herrouse Straits. Her officers and crew were saved and brought to Yokohama by Her Majesty's ship Duplex.

The following vessels were at Shanghai October 12th: Charger, from Liverpool; Golden State and Horatio, from New York.

Burddemar is still the source of a sharp criticism by the English press.

The Chinese gunboats fired upon an European steamer, for the reason that the latter would not display her flag in passing. The matter remains unsettled.

The Cheevo gold diggings are reported doing well.

The Siamese ship, England, was partially destroyed by fire at Ning Po.

Pekin advices reports that the rebels were entirely dispersed.

The passengers and crew of the ship Hawaiian, a Chinese packet, who were wrecked among the Phillipine Islands, in August last, arrived at Hong Kong.

Business was unusually dull at Shanghia.

Yokohama—The Mikado having reached his majority was crowned Emperor of Japan at Kiato. The Regency is ended. It is expected he would leave Kiato for Yeddo, on October 21st.

A difficulty occurred between the Dutch officers and the Japanese authorities. The latter forbid the transaction of any business at the Custom House for Dutch subjects. The matter was, finally, settled.

Yeddo still remains closed to foreigners. It is expected the opening of the city will not be postponed beyond the first of December. The event depends upon the result of the conference now being held between the foreign Ministers and the representative Mikado. The settlements are all prepared at the Custom House and bonded ware houses. The police offices and other houses are furnished and occupied, awaiting the business that the foreigners are expected to create.

The Japanese Government has effected a loan of over half a million dollars from the Oriental Bank corporation. The security is a lien on the Custom House receipts. The Tycoon has notified the foreign representatives that his house at Tokugawa and family, have surrendered the government to the Imperial Codrt. The Emperor will undertake the future maintenance of friendly relations with the foreign powers. The Emperor conferred the title of Damio upon the Tycoon.

Kokus Nee Egata was bombarded September 5th, and taken possession of by the Southern troops. The foreigners in the place succeeded in reaching the steamer Osaca, which carried them to Shanghai. The Southern troops have also taken possession of Hakodadi, and forced Namlee, who held the place as neutral, to retire. Numbers of the people seized the American steamer Augusta, and compelled her to take them to a part of their own territory.

Four ships of the Mikado, employed in bombarding Nee Egata, were wrecked, materially weakening the Southern fleet. The Imperial forces had invaded Aingu's dominions from two directions, and were strongly entrenched before his castle. The reduction of this stronghold will probably result in a general pacification in the North.

HAVANA.

Desertion from the Ranks of the Insurgents — Balmaseda Allows a Truce.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, November 23.—Intelligence from Puerto Principe and other portions of the Oriental Department is that many young men who had joined the insurgents are returning to their homes.

The general information received is to the effect that the revolution will soon be finished, and many of the revolutionists are making overtures to the Government.

The first lot of new sugar was received today.

In view of the proposition of submission by the revolutionists to Balmaseda, he has allowed them three days grace before commencing active operations.

FLORIDA.

The Gubernatorial Question in Court.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TALLAHASSEE, November 24.—At a meeting of the Supreme Court, this morning, Lieutenant Governor Gleason, by counsel, asked further time to show why a writ of quo warranto should not be issued till to-morrow, which was granted, when the court adjourned. It is ir timated that the advisatory opinion from the Supreme Court, which was requested by Governor Reed is ready, and will be rendered soon, perhaps to-night

PHILADELPHIA.

The Hill Murder — Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the murder of Mrs. Hill, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of George Twitchell and his wife. They were committed for trial. The evidence to-day completely destroys the theory that the robbery and murder was committed by outsiders.

In the Fenian Convention to-day, only preliminary business, buch as the appointment of Committees, &c., was transacted.

Gen. Grant, it is said, will favor in his first message, an election of President, directly by the people, in future, for the term of ten years, and not to be eligible for re-election—Congressmen to be elected in all the States with the President.

NEW YORK.

Greeley and Raymond on the Mayoralty—A Working Women's Association—Washburne Getting Deeper in the Mire—He Commits Himself to the Allies for a Bribe—Commissioner Fullerton Indicted on Nine Charges—The Erie Railroad War—Fiske and Gould Entrenched in the Erie Depot, and are "Not at Home" to all Comers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, November 24.—At an adjourned meeting of the citizens, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, at which Greeley and Raymond are said to have been present, it was decided inexpedient to run an independent candidate for Mayor.

A well attended meeting of the Working Women's Association took place last evening. Committees were appointed to report upon the work and wages of women in different pursuits, and addresses were delivered by several ladies.

Mr. McCulloch has written Mr. Van Dyke that he shall not sell any more bonds during his administration.

Further correspondence is published between Minister Washburne and the Paraguayan government. Benits, the Paraguayan Minister for Foreign affairs, charges Mr. Washburne with corresponding with Caxias, and forwarding important information to him, under the seal of the Portuguese consul, and supports his charges by the affidavits of Dr. Carretas and Minister Berges. Another more serious charge is that he carried drawings of the Paraguayan camp to Caxias, and received from Benigno Lopex, one of the alleged conspirators, $15,000 and afterwards $14,000 in currency, and a promise of $50,000, in consideration of this act, and also in consideration of his binding himself to recognize the success of the allies.

The grand jury of the Circuit court for the western district of New York have found a bill of indictment of nine counts against Commissioner Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, for conspiracy against the Revenue Collector, Thomas E. Smith, and of recovering from him $10,000, under a threat of informing upon him, as to the offences with which he was charged before United States Commissioner Osborn.

Instructions were also received from the Attorney General of the United States directing District Attorney Courtney, to proceed with the trial, pending in this court, of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, and others, on a charge of defrauding the revenue. The trial was commenced yesterday afternoon.

The loss by the fire in the Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, is greater than was first reported. Hatch & Co., lithographers, occupied the fifth and top floors, this with the contents was entirely destroyed. They had one million pounds of lithograph stores destroyed, involving a loss of over two hundred thousand dollars. Their presses and thirty-six thousand copies of *Demorest's Monthly*, containing colored plates of fashion were also destroyed. The total loss of the firm is about $250,000; on which there is an insurance of $50,000 in the city companies. The fire was confined to the upper floor, but the building to the basement was saturated with water, causing an estimated loss of $50,000.

The building is injured $10,000, and is owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, and is fully insured.

Among the sufferers is General E. B. Viele, who lost many valuable maps and engineering works, among them his elaborate original plans for Central Park and Prospect Park of Brooklyn.

The occupants below the fifth floor have sustained losses by water ranging from two or three hundred to eight thousand dollars.

Messrs. William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred H. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall and Edward J. Windust, indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of having conspired to defraud Thomas E. Smith out of $10,000, appeared before Commissioner Stilwell and gave $5,000 bail to appear for trial. Clarance A. Seward and Aaron Vanderpool became sureties for Judge Fullerton in $2,500 each. Edward McClellan and R. W. Millbank became sureties on each of the bonds for the other defendants in the same amount. Subsequently Judge Porter, on behalf of Judge Fullerton, and Judge Beebe, on behalf of the other defendants, obtained till the 3d proximo for the defendants to plead to the indictments, or for counsel to make a motion in the matter.

Henry B. Whelphley, a citizen of New Jersey, yesterday preferred a bill of complaint, before Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, asking inquiry into the validity of the issue of the 200,000 shares of Erie stock in exchange for convertible bonds, under a resolution passed by the board of directors, on the 19th of February, and if they should be adjudged illegal, that the company be compelled to make good to the holders the amount therefor; that meanwhile an injunction be placed on the company preventing their parting with the property, and that a receiver be appointed and the company directed to transfer enough property to meet the claims of plaintiff and others. On this complaint Judge Blatchford issued the injunction, and appointed Jay Gould receiver of the road to the extent above mentioned, with sureties in one million dollars, and that eight millions in money and securities be placed in his hands subject to further orders of this court, to protect the plaintiff and others. Mr. Goulds' bond was then filed, Henry V. Smith, James Fiske, jr., Wm. Tweed, and H. Hugh Smith being the sureties. Two new suits have been begun by the Erie Company: one against Belmont and others; and the second against Richard Schell, Daniel Drew, and Frank Work. In the first, the Company claim one million dollars against the defendants for hampering them in the course of their business, by means of the suits last spring, and those recently begun.

Other damages to the extent of $495,000 are claimed for alleged corrupt practices of defendants, while acting as directors, in June last, said amount having been paid out of the funds of the company by Messrs. Eldridge, Drew and Thompson, to settle the first named suits, and out of which said Work received $150,000, and also bought from the friends of Schell, for the company, $5,000,000 of its own stock, for which, he paid, $1,000,000 more than its actual value.

Gould also alleges that offers have been made to the agents of the Company to settle the recent Belmont suit, if the Company would give a large amount of money. Judge Barnard to-day issued an order vacating the orders granted by Judge Sutherland yesterday. Subsequently Judge Sutherland issued an order requiring defendants to show cause why the order of Judge Barnard should not be vacated, which will be argued to-morrow.

Fiske and Gould are entrenched in the Erie Railroad depot, at the foot of Chambers street. No person is permitted to approach who cannot prove himself a friend and brother, and even then there are more keys to turn and bolts to unbar than at the tombs. There are some deputy sheriffs inside the building, on what business they refuse to tell.

ST. LOUIS.

Flouring Mill Destroyed by Fire—Y. M. C. A. Convention.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 24.—The Saxony Flouring Mill of Leonhardt & Schuricht, on Lombard street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is seventeen thousand dollars. Insured for five thousand dollars in the following companies: Washington Mutual, and Home Mutual.

The General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-night in the Baptist Church, corner of Sixth and Locust streets. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota and Iowa. Rev. Dr. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, was elected President, and Geo. T. Shaw, of St. Louis, Secretary. Mr. Miller made a few appropriate remarks on taking the chair.

NEW ORLEANS.

Official Democratic Majority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—The official count of the vote of the State of Louisana gives Seymour 74,672 and Grant 34,224 — a Democraticic majority of 40,448.

The majorities for Democratic Congressional candidates are from 6,000 to 10,000 each.

NEW JERSEY.

Official Democratic Majority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

TRENTON, N. J., November 24.—The official vote is, for Seymour, 82,725; for Grant, 79,871—Seymour's majority, 2,854. In the Third Congressional District, Hill, Republican, has 56 majority.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Post.]

Denny Gallagher, the well known Ethiopean performer, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening.

Lewis Davis was convicted at Cleveland, yesterday, of the murder of D. L. Skinner, committed at Independence, Ohio, some weeks since.

Judge Fullerton was indicted, in New York, yesterday morning, for complicity in the whisky frauds there. The following grand whisky ringers were also indicted for fraud: E. J. Winders J. Dupuy, A. A. Belknap and Daniel C. Birdsell.

Recruiting for the Cuban fillibustering expedition is still going on in New York. Fifty men arrived from Baltimore yesterday said to be bound for Cuba.

Our merchants in Panama are complaining that the commercial taxes in that country have been doubled, and Secretary Seward has ordered an investigation of the matter.

Elthen's hotel, situated a short distance from Southampton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two men were burned to death, and the proprietor and three others so badly burned that they are not expected to recover.

A sewer at the corner of Cross and Kinsman streets, in Cleveland, Ohio, caved in, yesterday afternoon, and several workmen were buried in the ruins. One man has already been taken out dead.

The residence of Elisha Field, at West Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and his wife murdered. The villains escaped without securing any booty.

Original Letter from Robert Fulton.

The following letter was addressed by Robert Fulton to Andrew Brink, the captain of the Clermont, the first steamboat of the Hudson river. The original letter is in possession of Persen Brink, of the town of Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., and a copy of it was sent to the Kingston *Argus* for publication:

"NEW YORK, October 9, 1807.

"Captain Brink—Sir: Inclosed is the number of voyages which is intended the boat should run this season. You may have them published in the Albany papers. As she is strongly made, and every one, except Jackson, under your command, you must insist on each one doing his duty, or turn him on shore and put another in his place. Everything must be kept in order—everything in its place, and all parts of the boat scoured and clean. It is not sufficient to tell men to do a thing, but stand over them and make them do it. One pair of good and quick eyes is worth six pair of hands in a commander. If the boot is dirty or out of order, the fault should be yours. Let no man be idle when there is the least thing to do, and make them move quickly.

"Run no risques of any kind, when you meet or overtake vessels beating or crossing your way, always run under their stern, if there be the least doubt that you cannot clear their head by fifty yards, or more.

"Give the amount of receipts and expenses every week to the Chancellor.

"ROBERT FULTON."

"That Tarnal Stuff"

To hear Gough tell the "drugger" story is worth a quarter at any time. The story is a capital one, but it takes the man to tell it This he does in some such words as these:

A long, lean, gaunt Yankee entered a drug store and asked:

"Be you the drugger?"

"Well, I s'pose so; I sell drugs."

"Waal, hev you got any uv this 'ere scentinstuff as the gals put on their handkerchiefs?"

"O yes."

"Waal, our Sal's gwine to be married, and she gin me a ninepence and told me to invest the hull amount in scentin' stuff so's to make her sweet, if I could find some to suit; so if you've a mind I'll just smell round."

The Yankee smelled around without being suited until the druggist got tired of him, and taking down a bottle of hartshorn said:

"I've got a scentinstuff that will suit you. A single drop on your handkerchief will stay for weeks, and you can't wash it out; but to get the strength of it you must take a big smell."

"Is that so, mister? Waal just hold on a minute, till I get my breath, and when I say neow, you put it under my smellers."

The hartshorn of course knocked the Yankee down, as liquor has done many a man. Do you suppose he got up and smelt again, as the drunkard does? Not he; but, rolling up his sleeves and doubling up his fist he said:

"You made me smell that tarnel, everlastinstuff, mister, and neow I'll make you smell fire and brimstone."

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Departure of Father De Smet for Europe.

The venerable Father De Smet, the zealou and devoted Indian Missionary, takes his departure to-day for Europe, where he expects to be absent until Spring, when he will again return to this country. On reaching Liverpool he will proceed to Belgium, where he will be welcomed by the cordial greetings of life-long friends and near relatives. A cherished nephew, who fills a position of distinction in that country will be married during the holidays, and Father De Smet is expected to perform the ceremony on the occasion. During the past week numerous friends have called at the College to bid the good Father farewell, and proffer their earnest wishes that life and health may be spared him, and that he may return with his mental and physical energies unimpaired to continue the work before him, a wish in which thousands participate.

It is his purpose to join General Harney, who is now engaged in concentrating the upper Missouri river Indians on the Reservation selected by the Government above the river Niobrari, which extends north to the 46th parallel westward from the Missouri river to the 104th meridian, in the Black Hill region. General Harney has commenced the nucleus of a colony on the Grand river, near the old Kee village, and he writes that matters are progressing quite favorable. Already several bands of Sioux, including a portion of the Upper Yanctonias, have come in with their families, and are being fed, with a view to getting them comfortably housed, and eventualy initiated into the mysteries of agriculture. Gen. Stanley, in command of Fort Sully, also writes that the Indians are peaceable, and but very little stock has been stolen the present season. The willingness of many of the northern bands to forsake their nomadic habits and come into the Reservation, when taken in connection with the statement by telegraph, that Red Cloud, the leader of the hostile Powder river Indians, has come in and signed a treaty, may be looked upon as auspicious for the continuance of peace in the Sioux country. Every precaution should therefore be taken to prevent the Cheyennes, Arraphoes and other Arkansas river Indians who are now being chased by Gen. Sheridan and Ex-Governor Crawford, from sending emissaries among the Northern tribes to excite them to hostilities. General Harney is urgent in his request to Father De Smet to come on immediately and commence his missionary operations. He says the chiefs, who have been told that the "Black Gown" is coming, are anxious to learn when he will arrive. Father De Smet has returned an answer that it would be impossible to alter his present arrangements, but that, God sparing his life, he will be among the Indians in March next. He intends taking up with him a number of artisans and farmers, to assist in carrying out the plan for civilizing the Indians and rendering them self-supporting.

The number of Indians embraced in the Northern tribes, which it is hoped will be induced to settle on the Reservation is about forty thousand. From this number it will be seen that a great amount of missionary and other work will be required to bring them into subjection and good conduct.

With the ability, tact, vast experience and consummate knowledge of Indian character, possessed by Father De Smet, and acquired by him since he first set out as a Missionary from Tremonde, in Belgium, in 1821, it will be conceded that General Harney will have a most useful auxiliary in the work that government expects him to accomplish in inaugurating and putting in operation the civilization of the Indians.

Father De Smet has crossed the Atlantic seventeen times, and the Pacific three times During the course of his peregrinations he travelled by land and water over two hundred thousand miles, encountering privations and dangers, and now at the age of about sixty-eight, he seems as zealous as when in his prime, in performing the special work that Providence seems to have designed for him. May he have a prosperous voyage and safe return.

The New Bronze Doors.

The new bronze doors, cast at Ames' foundry, Chicopee, Massachusetts, for the entrance to the Senate wing of the Capitol, and corresponding in position with the doors of the House side, have been placed in position by the superintendent of the work, Mr. Silas Mosman, and are attracting much attention from visitors. The doors are of the color peculiar to fresh bronze metal, and will, of course, shade darker with exposure. They are supported on either side by richly carved panels, a soffit above them, with bronze pillars, supporting the former. The figures *in relievo* upon the right door, represent war; whilst those upon the left designate peace. The battle of Bunker Hill, the first prominent contest of the Revolution, is the representation of the group upon the right upper margin, the patriot Warren, the foremost figure, in the act of falling as he received the fatal bullet. The second and next in order is the rebuke of Lee, at Monmouth, by General Washington, finely executed and very suggestive. The third represents the lamented Alexander Hamilton leading a charge at Yorktown, Virginia, prior to the surrender of Cornwallis. Underneath this, though the design is more varied and distinct, are the figures of a settler, his wife and babe, with a cabin in the rear, and a British soldier—the latter in the attitude of striking, whilst the settler upon the defensive, his wife, with the babe in her arms, kneeling by him.

Upon the left door the entry of Washington into Trenton, N. J., and the floral offerings of the young girls, form the upper group, and recall memories more pleasing. Below it, the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, he about to take the oath, with the other figures in the background, makes a fine conception of art.

Washington laying the corner-stone of the Capitol is the next, and it ranks with the others in finish and design. Underneath is the settler with his wife and babe, not defending them against the attack of foes, but with book and plough, suggestive more truly of peace.

Above all the figures a ventilator is formed with the stars, one over each door, surrounded by oak leaves, branches, &c., with beautifully carved mouldings around all. Each door weighs 4,000 pounds, and the entire work, doors, mouldings, soffit, &c., weighs 14,000 pounds. Including the repairs to models four years have been consumed in their casting, and two separate appropriations have been made by Congress for their payment. These doors are a national work in every sense, and visitors comparing them with those upon the House side will discern that in the mechanical skill at least we do not suffer by the comparison with the artisans of the Old World.—*Wash. Republican.*

Mail Robbery.

Last evening about seven o'clock, a mail robbery was committed near Temperanceville. At the time stated the person that carried the mail on horseback, between this city and Washington county, was coming leisurely down the hill this side of Temperanceville, leading his horse, when two men suddenly rushed out from the roadside, secured the mail bag, and escaped across a gap!

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Alarming News.

The Chicago *Republican* of Friday says:

"The foundation upon which Pittsburgh rests is not to be relied upon, as Second avenue caved in on the 17th inst."

We hasten to inform our contemporary and the citizens of the great City of Lakes that Pittsburgh was (within a few months of one hundred years ago,) a "manor" of 5,766 acres, owned by the Penns, and is all of ithere yet, and now covers an area fully five times larger.

It has five miles front on the Allegheny, and four miles and one half on the Monongahela river, and is six miles across! It rested originally on three stout benches, consisting of gravel, coal shale rock and free soil The first, second and third benches are thickly studded with wealth and enterprise and and our is extending rapidly eastwardly to "Braddock's Fields," which is now a close suburb and is growing on.

"Second avenue" is three miles in length, and a small alley and piece of ground thirty feet wide, and three or four hundred feet long, on made ground, filled in with cinders, shoe-makers scraps, tin buckets, brick bats, old window glass, ten-penny nails and pig tail tobacco from the great fire of April, 1845; has taken fire, caved in, and is already nearly burnt out.

We object to cave in! All the calamities of flood, fire and trade can't make us do so! All the accumulated snows of the hardest winter on the Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge of the Allegheny mountains, which only occur once in thirty years, can't make us submerge more than five acres at a time. What would all the Northern and Southwestern part of this great "Kedntry" do without us for cheap coal, iron, nails, glass and cotton yearns, (please send in your orders). We have the largest church, except one, (Montreal), on the Continent, and we have cast the biggest gun of the world, the "Union," 61,000 pounds. If we shut off the water from the mountans, all the steamboats in the South will ground and blow up. If we stop off our supply of the bituminous article, "you and the rest of you" will be first plunged into worse than Egyptian, (we don't mean Cairo), darkness and then frozen to death.

There is nothing atmospheric in the above facts, as our instrument is a small one and very correctly tuned. If the Chicago *Republican* wishes any overture in the favorite role of the press of that great city it will please send onits horn by express.

Reception.

Miss Annie McGirr, in religion Sister Mary Julia, Miss Eliza Coyle, in religion Sister Mary Baptist, and Miss Annie McGarlick, in religion Sister Mary Bonaventure, received the White Veil of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, in the Convent Chapel, on Webster street, on Saturday afternoon last, at the hands of Bishop Domenec. This ceremony is one of the most interesting and touching in the Catholic Church. On these occasions the chapel is brilliantly illuminated, the altar is decked with fresh flowers, and the charming singing of the choir, adds interest and solemnity to this beautiful ceremonial. The young ladies, when first presented, were decked in bridal costume, which was soon exchanged for the habit of the community, which mark them as devoted to religious life, and a renunciation of the world. Bishop Domenec delivered a short but simple and touching address, upon the occasion, which comprehended an explanation of the ceremony, the nature of the duties they were called to perform, and the certain rewards hereafter, for a faithful performance of them. The parents and immediate relatives of the young ladies were present, to bear witness to the obligations voluntarily assumed, and give consent to the choice made by those they held so dear.

On the forenoon of the same day, Sister Lorentia, (Miss Isabella McCullough, of this city,) took the solemn vows of the Order of Mercy, as a professed sister, and received the black veil at the hands of the Bishop. On the occasion a large number of the personal friends of this lady were present. The Bishop delivered an eloquent discourse, touching on the beauties and consolations afforded the Christian while pursuing the avocations of a monastic life, where, surrounded by all that is calculated to inspire zeal, fervor, and holy thoughts, the recluse is laying up treasures in heaven, while yet below she ministers to the poor, the orphan, the sick, and little children. A sphere of such extended usefulness presents the serene enjoyment of a heaven here below, the importance and utility of which cannot be too highly prized. The Right Rev. gentleman concluded with invoking a benediction on the newly professed sister and the entire assembly.

Abduction of a Little Girl.

On the 31st of October, a woman calling ing herself Mrs. Packard, of Pittsburgh, made her appearance in Jamestown, Pa., and succeeded in spiriting away a little girl named Phebe Giddings, since which time the parents of the child can gain no intelligence of her whereabouts. The girl is ten years of age, of light complexion, large blue eyes, and light brown hair. Information of her abduction was sent to the Mayor's office in this city, and officer Messner was entrusted with the duty of working up the case. He went to No. 13 Penn street, where the woman said she resided, and found that, although a Mrs. Packard did live there, she was not the person he was looking for. Here was a highly respectable lady, whose irreproachable character placed her entirely beyond a suspicion that she was the person who visited Jamestown. The officer was convinced that the abductor of the child was traveling under an assumed name, and he has not as yet obtained any clue that may lead to her detection. A liberal reward will be paid by the child's parents to the person leaving information of her whereabouts at the Mayor's office.

A SECOND HOSPITAL, for the Insane, is about to be built by the State of Pennsylvania, near Danville, Montour county. The building will be of stone, four stories high. The exterior walls will be laid in rubble-work painted with colored mortar. The building will have a centre and four transverse wings, and will be 1,143 feet in length. All the stairs in the building will be of iron. The edifice is calculated to hold five hundred patients, and is arranged so as to accommodate two hundred and fifty males and two hundred and fifty females.

A MODEL OLD MAN.—Jacob Winans, of Milton, Mahoning county, Ohio, was born in 1761, and married at 21. His wife bore him seventeen children, fourteen of whom are now living, the youngest of having turned fifty. In July last, at the age of ninety-nine years, he walked from Garrettsville to Milton, a distance of thirty-one miles, in less than six consecutive hours, with only one rest, the mercury being 96 degrees. He has not tasted intoxicating liquors for over sixty years; never paid a dollar for doctor or lawyer's fees; has voted at every Presidential election since the adoption of our Constitution, and has served his country in two wars.

Rankin's Compound Frostwort

Affords protection from attacks that originate in changes of season, climate and life.

Temples Dedicated to Medicine

Long before medical schools were in use the ancients had temples dedidated to medicine. The Esculapian statues were honored throughout all the regions of the old world, and to the god of medicine was attributed powers of a miraculous order. One might be allowed to argue from these facts which have come down to us through a period of more than two thousand years, that the physical well being of mankind was regarded of vast importance in every age of the world. In our times things have assumed a more utilitarian character, and medicine has, in a great measure, been divested of its fable and is now looked upon in the light of a science, to be studied and reasoned upon like anything else. In truth, the simpler it can be made, the more safety there will be to those who may have occasion to use it. A medicine does not loose its efficacy because of its being compounded of simple plants and roots. On the contrary, these are the very ones which seem to have been adapted by the hand of Nature to our ailments and physical wants. If we look around us throughout the vast field of science and experience, we will find that among all the food of man, and the whole animal creation, plants and herbs and cereals; not minerals, nor the hot concoctions of the stills are those which are best suited to his sustenance. We would reason from this, that they were the very identical materials which were intended, not only for medicine, but likewise for the usual food of the animal body. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and PULMONARY RESTORATIVE you have a combination of roots and herbs that have a wonderful power over diseased tissue and diseased organization. It imbues the blood with its healing and reinvigorating plasma, so that, in simple coughs and colds, immediate relief and cure follow its action; and in old and long standing cases of lung or pulmonary disease it will always ameliorate the symptoms, lessen the pain and lengthen the life of the patient. Dr. Keyser would urge in all cases of lung disease the immediate application of a remedy. He has examined thousands of lungs with his Lung Sound when the initial symptoms had just set in, and where the cure was easily and speedily accomplished.

LET ANY ONE TRY A FEW BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE AND IT WILL ESTABLISH ITS MERITS BEYOND CONTROVERSY. In any event the experiment is a safe and cheap one in a matter of so much importance as that involving the health, and oftentimes the life of the body.

Sold at the great Medicine Depot, No. 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

COFFEE AND TEA.

Dr. Keyser, in an article on Coffee and tea, says:

Coffee is a stimulant and tonic to the muscular and fleshy parts of the body, and gives greater power of physical endurance, while tea gives energy and vigor to the nerves and brain. He would give coffee to the physical hard worker and laboier, the soldier on the march, the mechanic in the workshop, and the mass of hard, muscular work, and tea to the man who plods among books, and papers, and statistics. No one would believe what nerve tonic support there is in a good cup of tea, the exhausted, nervous energy seems to revive at under its salutary influence, and what was hard before from the flagging of the natural nerve power, is made comparatively easy. These things may seem unimportant, as they are already known to most people of experience who have paid any attention to their diet, but, at the same time, it can do no harm to repeat what can be experienced by every one who will take the trouble to try it.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
HEADACHE PILLS.
The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.
I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOOD ADVICE.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can *assist* nature, supply exhausted fluids, and, to a great extent, correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend PLANTATION BITTERS. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

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SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
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Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock a. m., to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from six to nine o'clock. m14:tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
THE GREAT NORWAY OATS
For sale at New York prices.
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AUCTION ROOMS,
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55 & 57
FIFTH AVENUE

BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Private Sales Day and Evening,
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THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
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Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

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WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs,
Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy14:eod

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Sure—no humbug—guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, 295 Second Avenue, New York. fe20:eod

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STOCK,
AT
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PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE.
A full line of Trusses. Radical Cure Truss, Double Truss, Mrs. Betts' Supporter, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Fine Surgeon's Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels.
Munn's Nursing Bottles, a large lot of Syringes, glass and rubber.
Also, Agency for Burton's Tobacco Antidote. Bazin's Honey Soap, Bazin's Omnibus Soap.
Bay Rum, and all articles for toilet use, sold wholesale and retail by
A. TORRENCE,
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Cheap All Wool Ingrain Carpets, at far below regular rates. A few Pieces at about Twenty-Five per cent. Less than Manufacturer's present Prices.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
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WE INVITE A COMPARISON of our Stock and Prices with any house in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, or New York.
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PH. R. MERTZ,
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Draws BILLS OF EXCHANGE at the current rates, mostly direct, on

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BREMEN. Hanover, Gottingen, Wisden,	MAWIZ, Kaiserslautern, Basel,
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And about 200 smaller places. In country districts and villages the money is sent from the nearest town by mail, free of charge, directly to the residence, and returns had in from 30 to 40 days. Collections made by power of attorney, for which I have great facilities, having connections with the proper offices there.
The French language is spoken at the office.
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH
Late Pittsburgh Trust Co,
Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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WILL OPEN
THIS WEEK,
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DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP A reliable, safe and pleasant Remedy.

SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP cures
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis.
Relieves Whooping Cough and Croup
Greatly allevistes Pain in the Chest
Everybody recommends it.
Never fails to give relief.
Those who have used it
Say there is nothing like it.

Cures Diseases of the Lungs.
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Have you a Cough?

SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP will cure it.
Your Cold can be cured.
Remember, delays are dangerous.
Unless relieved at once,
Pulmonary trouble may ensue.

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
GEORGE A. KELLY, Sole Proprietor, Wholesale Druggist, Corner Wood street and Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.
As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
and remedy for
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTER: SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.
SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.
For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.
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BRANDING IRONS.
Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whiskey Distillers.
The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box
BURNT ON THE SAME.
Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.
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The best Line of Patterns ever offered in this city, at the Lowest Prices.
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MEDICAL.

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,
Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,
For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.
I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.
It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to
INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.
When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.
Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.
Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.
Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by
DR. J. BRYAN,
96 East 13th street, New York.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.
TO MARRIED LADIES
It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.
N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.
Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMIN Market street. 9 0

Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
Delamarre's Specific Pills,
Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.
Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Fremature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.
Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5
ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.
Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.
Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.
nov11:eod&w

TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE a reliable remedy why not use the best. Experience has proved that
DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS
Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.
Price One Dollar per Box.
DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,
four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.
Price Five Dollars per Box.
Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.—A SURE cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbial Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by E. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grant street, Jersey City, N. J. no21:2tw

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE blood, impoverished by the summer heats, often at this season developes boils, ulcers, and pustulous eruptions. The cooling, healing, disinfectant properties of Holloway's Ointment reaper it the best possible dressing, for the external nuisances, and in order to bring the whole mass of the blood into a healthful condition it will be prudent to tone the internal organs and regulate the secretions, with a few moderate doses of Holloway's Pills. Sold by all Druggists.

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is
DR. TOBIAS'
VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.
In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by al the Druggists and Storekeepers.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se22:3md&w

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

The Chinese Embassy Before the Queen.

The Eruption of Vesuvius Increasing.

ELECTION RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 21.—It is announced to-day that Lord Stanley has acceded to the modification of the Alabama settlement, which permits the commissioners to sit in Washington.

Hon. Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy were taken in a special train from this city to Windsor and conveyed to the castle in the Queen's carriages, formerly presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley.

NAPLES, November 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvious is increasing in violence, and many houses and farms in the vicinity have been utterly destroyed. The market town of San Girgo is in imminent danger.

LONDON, November 21.—Attempts have been made to organize anniversary obsequies in commemoration of the hanging of the Manchester Fenians, in this city and Dublin to-morrow. The proceedings will doubtless prove abortive through the action of the government officials.

EDINBURG, November 21.—Lord Inglis was to-day chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburg over Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

LONDON, November 21.—At the Lancaster nomination of Members for Parliament the Hon Wm. E. Gladstone was declared to have a majority on a show of hands.

NAPLES, November 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still very imposing and threatening. All the cones of the volcano emit rumbling sounds and eject large quantities of lava. The lava has set a whole forest of chestnut trees on fire, causing immense devastations. Houses, farms and lands are overwhelmed with ruin, and the population of the nearer villages are leaving their homes.

LONDON, Nouember 21.—The *Times* states hat the elections to the House of Commons show, thus far, Liberals 210, Conservatives 168. The following were elected: Charles Buxton, Liberal, from Surrey East; W. Johnston, Conservative, from Belfast; Sir R. Blennerhasset and Viscount St. Lawrence, Liberals, from Galway borough; Lord J. Manners, Conservative, from Leicestershire. The following Liberals were defeated: The Marquis of Harlington, for Lancashire, and Right Honorable C. H. Sonseman, for Stroud.

The *Daily News* gives the Liberal majority at 146.

Serious riots occurred at various places At Sligo there was quite a formidable outbreak before it was quelled. The houses were sacked by a mob. There was also a scene of violence at the little town of Ripey, in Derbyshire, where a sharp fight occurred, and many persons were injured by clubs and stones. The mob partially demolished several buildings, including the vicarage.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 21—P. M.—Consols 94¼. American securities quiet; 5-20's 74½.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton buoyant; sales 20,000 bales middling uplands at 10⅝@11c; Orleans 11⅛@11¼c; Egyptian crop stated at two millions cantars. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions—beef flat at 90s; lard 65s 6d; others unchanged. Produce—refined petroleum advanced to 18 6d.

LONDON, November 21.—Refined petroleum 18 6¼d. Sugar on spot 30s 6d.

HAVRE, November 21.—Cotton quiet at 136 francs, on spot.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ANTWERP, November 21.—The steamer Cambria, from New York, and Tentonia, from Havana, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, November 21.—The steamer City of Cork, from New York, arrived yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Marine Disaster—A Vessel Dashed to Pieces on the Shore—The Captain Mate and Sailors Drowned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21,—The particulars of the wreck of the American ship Hellespont are as follows: The Captain was unable on account of thick weather, to take observations for three days previous to the disaster. The ship went ashore at five o'clock on the morning of November 19th at Pigeon Point, a short distance from the place of the wreck of the iron ship Coya, in 1868. A few minutes after the sinking of the Hellespont, she went to pieces and disappeared. Cornelius Soule, Captain, Charles A. Wilson, First Mate, and nine seamen, were drowned. Henry Fleming the Second Mate, Frederick Wilson, Michael Johnson, James Green, Charles Wilson, George Thomas and Charles Brown, seaman were saved. The survivors have all reached this city with the exception of Henry Fleming, who is still at Pasacaders in a critical condition from wounds received in the catastrophey. The Hellespont was seventy-nine days out from New Castle and was laden with coal for this port. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. A light house at Pigeon Point would have prevented this and previous marine disasters.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Bank Panic Unabated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., November 22.—The panic continues unabated. The notes of the Yarmouth Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Prince Edward Island Bank have been refused today. The St. Stephen notes are selling at 35 per cent. discount, and the Commercial at 30 per cent. discount. The chances of either bank resuming payment are considered remote,

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.

General Sherman's report of affairs in the Military Division of the Missouri has just been received at the War Department, together with those of Generals Sheridan, Auger and Terry. General Sherman says that these reports show that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains, and the troops of his command, have been constantly at war. He says he has studied to find some lasting remedy for this war, but without success. Our people will settle on the frontier and travel without precaution, and run after wild posts of gold discoveries, and thus come in contact with the hostile savages. Surveys of public lands continue to be extended, and patents granted the occupants to build railroads and establish mail routes, as though all was peaceful. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet they are called upon for protection and subjected to all the kicks and cuffs without the privilege of advising or being consulted. So long as these things continue the military forces on the frontier cannot be reduced. He had been directed by the President to subordinate the acts of all the troops to whatever plan of action the late Peace Commission might adopt. The Commission unanimously agreed that all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains should as soon as possible be collected on reservations as far as possible from white settlements, and limits of travel be maintained by the United States till they can provide for themselves. Other provisions were made, all of which were wise and judicious. Counsels had been held by the Peace Commission with all, or nearly all the tribes; formal written treaties were made, and nearly all confirmed by the Senate, but for some reasons Congress did not take action on the chief proposition of the Commission, which related to setting a part of the reservations and providing a government for the Indians. People said this was the cause of the failure in securing a lasting peace. It is always difficult to learn the cause of war on the part of Indians, as they never give notice before hand of hostile intentions. The General gives, as near as he can learn, the reason for the war in Gen. Sheridan's Department. The Indians charged the Government with not keeping faith: that their game had been driven away by building the Powder River Road, and the Union Pacific Railroad. The Commissioners consented and recommended that the construction of the former, be discontinued. It was, however, August before the posts could be withdrawn, and the Indians followed up the parties having the stores in charge, and made raids upon them. They thought the action of the Government was inspired by fear, and they so informed other tribes, urging them to become hostile, and they would drive the troops out of the other posts, and force the abandonment of the Smoky Hill Line, which runs through the best buffalo hunting grounds in America.

The General then proceeded to recite in detail, the hostilities of the Indians, which have already been published, to show that the Government agents gave them only the kindest treatment, with one exception, that of the agent at Leavenworth. The soldiers, knowing that an Indian war was all work and no glory, submitted to many indignities, hoping that the Peace Commission would secure a withdrawal of the Indians. Gen. Sheridan found, on investigation, that the attacks on the Saline, Solomon and Republican, were without provocation, yet he had demanded the actual perpetrator of the acts. The demand failed of success, as the old chiefs could not give up so many of their young warriors. War was then commenced along Smoky Hill and the Arkansas Roads, by the Indians attacking all white people, who knew nothing of the renewed hostilities. General Sheridan, seeing war with the Cheyennes inevitable, endeavored to keep the Arappahoes out of it. In a council with them they agreed to keep out of the war, and go to the Reservation. Instead, however, at the time they agreed to move, they were in the war. The Kiowas and Comanches acted in the same way. General Sheridan gives dispatches from the Territorial Governments, setting forth the hostile acts of these Indians. The Governor of Kansas was especially restive under the butcheries perpetrated in that State, and tendered volunteer cavalry to General Sheridan. General Sheridan was doing all he could to afford protection, but with the limited number of troops could not follow the Indians to their remote retreats. General Sheridan asked General Grant for more cavalry and it was promptly furnished, and on the 6th of October the Secretary of War authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers for six months. General Sheridan expects to get these in the field in November, and also expects, during the coming winter, to so punish the hostile Indians that they will not again resort to war.

General Sherman believes he will meet with all the success he expects. It is idle for us to attempt longer to attempt to occupy the Plains in common with these Indians, for the country is not susceptible of close settlement, with farms like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted to grazing. Our people there are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses which tempt the Indian, hungry, and it may be starving, for the want of his accustomed game, and he will steal rather than starve; and to steal, he will not hesitate to kill; therefore, a joint occupation of that district of the country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield. The Peace Commission has assigned them a reservation which, if held for fifty years, will make their descendants rich; and, in the meantime, they are promised food whilst they are learning to cultivate the earth, and to rear and tame stock. To labor with their own hands, or even to remain in one place, militates with all the hereditary pride of the Indian, and who must be used to accomplish this result. It was for this reason that the Peace Commission, in its Chicago session in October, after the events before described had occurred and were known to them, was forced to the conclusion that the whole management of the Indian Affairs should be transferred back to the War Department, where it be longed prior to 1840. That Department of our Government is the only one that can use force without the circumlocution now necessary, and no other Department of the Government can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plans and purposes of the Peace Commission will be carried out. Even then, there is doubt that the Indians, themselves, will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed, and I fear that they will at least fall back upon our hands, a mere mass of helpless paupers. I am fully aware that many of our good people, far removed from contact with these Indians, and dwelling with a painful interest on the past events, such as are described to have occurred in Minnesota in 1863, and at the Chivington massacre, of 1864, believe that the whites are always in the wrong, and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self-defence, by actual want, or by reason of our selfishness. I am more than convinced that such is not the case in the present instance, and I hope I have made it certain. I further believe that the only hope of saving any part of these Indians from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the Peace Commission, which can alone be done by Congress, with the concurrence of the Indians themselves. Even then it will require much patience and hard labor on the part of the officers who execute the plan which I do not wish to assume myself, or impose on other army officers, but is certain that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department, and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money at least a year before required to be expended.

General Sheridan then details the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress, and concludes as follows: I propose to continue, as now, to have Generals Terry and Augur protect the Missouri river traffic and the Union Pacific Road with zealous care, and so gather in all wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation north of Nebraska, where General W. S. Harney is prepared to feed and protect them to the extent of the means subject to my control, and to destroy or punish the hostile Indians of his department till they of their own volition will go to Fort Cobb and remain there on the reservation assigned them under the care of General W. B. Hazen, who is also prepared to a limited extent to provide for their necessities. This double process of peace within their reservations, and war without, must soon bring this matter to some conclusion.

With great respect, I am

Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Lieut.-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Later advices from Paraguay state that Caxias, with the allied army and fleet, had arrived in front of the Paraguayan works near Viletta, but was detained from an assault by the natural defenses of the position. On the 1st of November, however, a reconnoitring party succeeded in capturing an important redoubt, while the iron clads had bombarded the Angustura fortifications.

Lopez is reported to have shot both his brothers, and to have his sister in prison.

Mr. McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, was to leave Rio Janeiro on the 27th of October with the American fleet, to obtain justice from Paraguay, and three English and French men-of-war had already gone up the river on a similar errand.

The delay in the moving of the American squadron is said to have been caused by a difficulty between Rear Admiral Davis and General Webb, on a point of etiquette. General Webb has published an order exonerating Minister Washburne from all blame in the course he took in Paraguay, and asserting that *any other course would have cost him his life*.

The last accounts state that Bliss has been tortured by Lopez, and Masterman shot.

Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, says he received Minister Washburne and family on board his vessel on the 10th.

On the 11th Commander Kirkland had an interview with Lopez, who expressed unlimited friendship for the United States, but deplored what he termed the unprincipled conduct of Washburne. The Paraguayans treated the Wasp most hospitably, furnishing the needed supplies.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE,
RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have invited Gen. McMahon, the Minister to Paraguay, and his family, to take passage in this ship, the Da Platta. I have already said in my communication, No. 314, current series, I shall accompany him to Paraguay. I shall confer freely with Mr. Worthington, the Minister to the Argentine Republic and Urugnay, from whom I shall obtain information which will serve to modify and mature my plans. I shall keep the Department constantly and fully advised of my actions. Very respectfully, &c.,

H. DAVIS,

Real Admiral Commanding.

The latest and very full information has been received from Buenos Ayres relative to the difficulty between Minister Washburne and the Paraguayan Government. As the facts became known, the Brazilian press has ceased its attacks upon Mr. Washburne and Minister Webb. The Anglo Brazilian *Times* warmly defends him, declaring that he has faithfully discharged his duties under trying circumstances.

A letter received from Mr. Bliss, of the Legation, who was seized on his way to the steamer, with Mr. Washburne, is also published, in which he bears testimony to the unswerving constancy with which Mr. Washburne maintained the rights of the Legation. Other letters are published in the Rio Janiero papers, of the same tenor, and Mr. Washburne says, in a letter dated Buenos Ayres, October 15th, received here, referring to the published correspondence with Lopez: When you consider that the men for whom I was fighting, were clever, educated gentlemen, and that when they left, it was like going to the guillotine, and that towards the last it appeared that no exceptions would be made in my favor; that I should probably to put to death by torture, and that my wife and children would be sent on foot to the mountains to die of want or exposure, you may judge something of our last two months there, though we escaped, never did persons quit a country with heavier hearts. We felt that all our friends, all who had shown us any particular kindness, would for that reason be put to death or torture by Lopez. His plan is that of vicarious punishment. If he cannot vent his rage on a person in his power, his plan is to confiscate the property of his relatives, reduce them to beggary, and subject them to torture. Powerless at last to serve any human being, my residence surrounded by police and spies, no person, foreign or native, daring to visit us, you will understand how we dared to think of all friends we left behind as victims of the revenge and cowerdice of a blood thirsty tyrant. Lopez is made furious with disappointment, and conscious that his cause is lost, and as his career has been but a series of infamies, he now seems intent on destroying witnesses and blotting out his record. He is the greatest coward, and it was only through fear that he let me go. When Captain Kirkland, of the Wasp, in response to his threat that he intended to hold on to me, told him, if he dared to touch me, our Government would have his head, if it had to hunt him through all Christendom, he concluded to let me go. For his conduct, as you will perceive, I denounced him as the common enemy of the human race, and Paraguay, and as outside the pale of civilized nations, and I am remaining here to see what can be done to save the persons seized by Lopez. No effort of mine has been or will be spared to rescue the unfortunate men who were torn from me under circumstances such peculiar atrocity. He says further, "I did all that was in my power to do. My house was crowded with fugitives, and I shared with them in all that I had, and all the horrors of the situation. All parted from me with the deepest feelings of gratitude."

If the steamer Wasp had been at Ascension when Bliss and Masterson were seized, he is certain that Captain Kirkland would have opened on the town, but Lopez had kept her below the fortifications, a league below Ascension, in order to have him at a disadvantage. Of course in the street with his wife and child he could offer no resistance to that outrage on his flag. His deplomatic power had been surrendered and he was without protection and could do nothing. To have surrendered himself and accompanied his companions into captivity instead of hastening to a point wherein his power to rescue his unfortunate friends from the clutches of a wild beast, would have justly subjected him to censure. Mr. Washburne's letter concludes as follows: "I spared no effort to have the most prompt and energetic measures taken to vindicate the insulted majesty of our great Nation. You will have seen the gross attacks made upon me by the native press here, and which will undoubtedly be sent abroad by the pensioned scribblers of the Brazilian Government. My conduct in Paraguay, is only the pretext for these attacks. They have seized the accusation to assail me, on account of old grudges, and on account of diplomatic contests, in which they came out second best. Two years ago I gave them great offense, by forcing their blockade, to get into the country, after they told me plainly I should not go. Now they have been forced to let the Wasp go up to bring me out of the country, notwithstanding all their defiant language, and then they were incensed at the part I took in endeavoring to negotiate a peace between them and Lopez. They were exasperated beyond measure, because I got away from Lopez, and was not shot by him, believing if that had been done our Government would have become involved with them in the war with Paraguay. But the mist has been cleared away. All the facts have become known, and the attacks have ceased. I have the satisfaction of knowing that my course is approved by all good men, and I am now warmly defended. I have been in a position of great embarrassment and peril, but I have endeavored faithfully to discharge every duty, with fidelity to my country, and in obedience to the dictates of our common humanity."

ST. LOUIS.

Suits for Damages—Advices From the Indian Country—The Tribes That Are Hostile—More Troops Needed—Mob and Martial Law at Bear City—The Mob Routed and Threaten to Burn the Town.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 21.—Patrick McDonough and Thos. Curley have brough suit, one for ten thousand, and the other for five thousand dollars, against David Nicholson for injuries received by the falling of the walls of the latter's building, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

A short time since D. D. H. Armstrong, a prominent citizen, sued the city for $20,000, the alleged value of some land taken by the city for street purposes.

A letter to the *Democrat*, from Fort Hays, dated the 15th, says: The entire forces in the field against the Indians, are Governor Crawford's (of Kansas,) cavalry, 15,00 strong; seven companies of the Fifth cavalry, eleven companies of the Seventh cavalry, four companies of the Tenth cavalry, one company of the Thirtieth infantry (colored), one company of the Third infantry and Forsythe's scouts, amounting in all to about three thousand men. There is part of a regiment at Fort Wallace, probably a reserve, and quite a force coming from the Southwest, to join General Seller's command, now moving South towards the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. It is reported that quite a number of the Ute Indians will also join the expedition. The principal hostile tribes are the Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and a mixed outlawed band called Dog Soldiers. Among the latter are many white deeperadoes. The Dog Soldiers are now scattered about the headwaters of the streams north of Smoky Hill, and will probably remain porth of the railroad all winter. The other four tribes are south of the Arkansas line, where they will build their lodges for winter. They can muster from three to five thousand warriors, all armed with carbines and revolvers, in addition to arrows and knives. They are also well supplied with ammunition.

General Sheridan will command the expedition in person. The plan is to attack the Indians in their winter quarters, destroy their lodges and everything they have, take away their arms and force all those that escape slaughter to live on reservations below Arkansas. The destination of the expedition will probably be the sand plains south of the Arkansas; making that a base of supplies. General Sheridan has a large supply of extra horses and the best outfit that has ever taken the field on the plains, and if he can prevent the Indians from breaking up into small bands and coming north, he can give them a very severe punishment, but if they elude him after the first attack, and reach the railroad in raiding parties they can do immense damage, as there will be but a small force left along the route to protect it. Gen. Sheridan left Fort Hays on the 15th, and will overtake his force near Walnut Creek. He will then move immediately to the Indian country, but will not commence active operations for three or four weeks.

B. P. Garesche, a prominent lawyer of this city, died this afternoon.

Later dispatches from Bear River City, say the city is quite under martial law, and business is going on as usual. Guards have been placed on the outskirts of the town, and were patrolling the streets. The mob were scattered to the mountains this afternoon, and at dusk were seen collecting in small squads. The ring leaders, Smith and Daly, were seriously wounded and are not expected to live. It is now reported that two of the mob are dead and thirty five wounded, two mortally. One citizen, named Armstrong, was shot dead.

LATER—9 o'clock P. M.—The mob collected in the mountains, near Bear River, and sent into town for a physician to attend the wounded. They sent back word by the physician for the women and children to leave the town, as they intended to march on it, four hundred strong, and burn it. The Mayor telegraphed to Fort Bridges for troops, which are expected to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—The *Democrat's* Bear River City dispatch says that part of the mob made an effort to burn the city on Friday night, but were beaten off by the citizens. Two of the mob were killed and several wounded. The troops from Fort Bredger arrived on Saturday forenoon, and the city is now tranquil. The mob carried twelve of their dead to the mountains and left eleven bodies on the streets. Tom Smith, one of their leaders, is still alive and under arrest in the hands of the military. No more trouble is anticipated.

DELAWARE.

A Barbarous Mode of Torturous Punishment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEWCASTLE, DEL., November 21.—To-day in the jail yard, seven persons, convicted of petty offences, were led to a post and whipped. One was a man seventy years of age, who received twenty lashes on his back. He cried bitterly during the ordeal. Two boys about twelve years of age received twenty lashes each. One man was placed in a pillory until he was totally helpless from the cold and then whipped with twenty lashes.

HAVANA.

A Vigorous Campaign—Repulse of President Salnave.—Consuls Notified of Hostilities—Banquet to American Officers.

HAVANA, November 20.—Valmacado has arrived with troops at Puerto Principe and will immediately open the campaign against the Insurgents in conjunction with the forces of Cols. Lono, Campillo and Quiros. A telegram was received from Valmacado which announces that five hundred Insurrectionists had presented themselves to him and had been pardoned.

The following intelligence was received from Port au Prince. After the bombardment of Jeremia, President Salnave bombarded for five hours the town of Misagarne, but was finally repulsed and many of his pickets on the shore surrendered to the Revolutionists.

The districts of Borne and St. Nicholas have joined the Revolution.

All foreign Consuls have been notified by Salnave, that he intended shortly to attack the towns of Jackmet and St Marks. An American man of war was looked for with anxiety. Several other nations have vessels in this port, but there has been no American vessel here since September. The Government continues to purchase and sell all the coffee and mahogany, for the purpose of raising revenue. The revolutionists are increasing in numbers.

Captain-General Lersundi says the statement that five hundred rebels had surrendered and been pardoned which was published in the *Diario* this morning was greatly exaggerated. The fact is, that dispatches to the Government report that only about fifty men so far have given themselves up, but small parties of Insurgents are continually coming into Puerto Principe, who have abandoned the rebel cause.

A banquet was given by the Captain-General to-day, at which Admiral Hoff and the officers of the American squadron were the principal guests.

Gen. Lersundi made a speech, in which he admitted that had he been born in the United States, he would, in all probability, have been a radical Republican, but being a native of Spain, he was a Constitutional Monarchist, with liberal ideas. He closed with a toast to the American Union and its rulers and people. Admiral Hoff offered a toast in honor of Spain, saying that the Governments of Spain and the United States had been friends for seventy years, and friends he hoped they would always remain. The toasts were received with great applause.

HAVANA, November 21.—Many rumors are in circulation in the city, in regard to the number and position of the revolutionists. The insurrectionists claim that they have 10,000, to 12,000 men and are in possession of the town of Puerto Principe, but the reports are doubted. It is stated that a disagreement has broken out among the leaders of the insurrection, in regard to the Presidency. The commanding general and the principal leaders of the revolutionists are reported to be Dominicans.

The report received here from Spain, that General Prim advocates the Bourbon dynasty, causes much rejoicing among the ultra Royalists.

A battallon of volunteers, principally veteans, is organizing for active service.

The Revolutionists still hold Bayamo and other towns.

There is considerable excitement in this city and throughout the surrounding country. The revolution is thought to be decreasing, and the opinion is that it will be crushed out on the arrival of the troops sent from Spain.

The Cuban Republicans claim that the Revolutionists are daily receiving reinforcements, but the information received by the Government, through private letters, is to the contrary.

It is reported that great suffering exists in the revolutionary districts, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

The report of an uprising in Vuetia Abaco proves to be a hoax. All accounts agreed that the main portion of the revolutionists are badly armed.

A telegram received by the Government to-day states that Puerto Principe continues in the possession of the government troops, with Valmaseda commanding. Valmaseda ridicules the idea of being attacked by the revolutionists, but on the contrary, says he has commenced operations against them.

HAVANA, November 22.—Late advices from Carraccas represent that the country was generally quiet. Four small bands of malcontents were roaming in the mountains, but the citizens everywhere desired peace and were disposed to acquiesce in the authority of the Government.

Congress was to meet on the first of January, when the new President would be inaugurated.

The dispute about the bark Julia still remained unsettled. The Commissioners had not yet returned to Carraccas.

Reports received from Porto Rico show that the crops are in a flourishing condition, and prosperity is returning to the island. The political agitation has subsided, and the whole population is tranquil.

Later dates from Port au Prinee are at hand. The Revolutionists are making progress. The excitement against the Americans has not abated, but seems to be on the increase.

Captain General Lersundi to-day reviewed 6,009 volunteers and the whole fire department of the city, the members of which have been armed and drilled. They made a very fine appearance. This force, united with the regular troops around the city, constitute an army of 12,000 disciplined men, all of whom can be placed at the disposition of the Government in an emergency.

A heavy show storm from the North prevails in the gulf.

The *Gazata* to-day publishes the manifesto of the Provisional Government at Madrid, making liberal reforms in the government of the island. It has been transmitted by telegraph, railroad and other channels to all the towns of the interior. It is the general opinion that the circulation of this document in the disturbed districts will prove a powerful auxiliary in putting an end to the revolution.

CANADA.

Fenian Prisoners to be Bailed—Whalen to be Confined.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OTTAWA, November 21.—The Fenian prisoners in jail here under the habeas corpus suspension act are to be liberated on bail at once. Buckley, Doyle and Kinsela, indicted as accessories to the murder of D'Arcy McGee, will not be liberated.

Whalen was removed from the jail last night under a writ of habeas corpus, to be present in the Toronto Court at the argument on the application for a new trial. He will return to jail whatever the decision may be.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, November 22.—The *Herald's* Cable dispatch of yesterday, says: Mr. Burlingame and the Associate Ministers of the Chinese Embassy, were presented to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, by Lord Stanley. Mr. Burlingame, briefly addressed Her Majesty, in the name of the Emperor of China, expressing the desire that the health and happiness of the Queen and the people over whom she presided, would be long and lasting. He also referred in appropriate and feeling terms, to Sir Frederick Bruce, and spoke in the very highest terms of the valuable co-operation rendered him by the English representative.

In the course of his address he made graceful allusions to the well known friendship of her Majesty for the United States.

Mr. Burlingame then presented a letter of credence from the Emperor of China, rather an extensive document, beautifully encased in yellow satin. Her Majesty, evidently pleased, received the document, and addressing Mr. Burlingame, said she was glad to welcome the first Chinese Embassy to Great Britain. She was pleased to greet Mr. Burlingame and the mission, and expressed her belief that its object was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Burlingame then introduced his associate Ministers and Secretaries to the Queen.

The interview throughout was marked by the utmost cordiality, and a magnificent lunch was shortly served. While the company was seated Lord Stanley took occasion to express himself as perfectly in accordance with Burlingame's sentiments relative to China. It was time, he said, that a certain degree of opposition, originating in ignorance of the real object of the Chinese mission be complied with. A desire to adhere to the old traditional coercive policy, met Mr. Burlingame on his arrival in England. But this had all passed away. Mr. Burlingame by his dignified course, and feeling the grandeur and importance of the trust confided to him, had conducted himself in such a manner as to disarm opposition, and create not only favorable impressions for China, but for the United States, for while acting as the Representative of the Emperor of China, his dignified bearing, and progressive ideas, exhibited him as a true type of the representative American. Lord Stanley then concluded by expressing the belief that the cordial principles which are fast influencin gthe nations of the World have changed foes to friends.

The steamers City of Baltimore, Alleppo, and Columbia, from Europe, have arrived.

An answer to the complaint of Charles McIntosh, in the Erie matter, was filed by Mr. Belmont yesterday, alleging the belief that the total number of Erie shares was much greater than stated by McIntosh, and that he (Belmont) is not concerned in any short sales, and has no interest in depressing the value of the stock, but is, on the contrary, interested to enhance the same, and has no pecuniary interest in any litigation now pending as contemplated, except to secure the faithful management of said company and to preserve its prosperity from the aspirations of the managers. He adds that before the commencement of this action his firm brought an action against the Erie Company and Directors for the protection of the firm's interest as stockholders to the amount of four thousand shares actually covered, and to restrain further illegal issues of stock, and obtain the appointment of a receiver of the funds of the Company. He denies that the road is managed for the interest of the Bull stockholders, and charges that Gould and Fiske and other Directors, are combining to use its funds and properties in their private speculations, with the object to defeat, impede and instruct legal remedies of stock holders, whereupon he prays that all orders made in this action be set aside and that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

Petitions in bankruptcy are again pouring into the clerk's office of the District Court in view of the anticipated expiration on the first of January, of the voluntary clause in the bankrupt law.

Frederic Rosa, an employee of Depeler and Kammerer, on Walker street, was arrested for systematic robberies for some time past, which it is believed will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

John Carson, a laborer, beat his wife to death last night.

A peaceable citizen named Carrol, was shot last night in Greenwich street by policeman Bartlett. He was not seriously wounded.

TENNESSEE.

Fire at Memphis—Man Badly Burned—Extensive Fire at Nashville—Heavy Losses.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, November 22.—The city stables on Washington street, near Fourth, were destroyed by fire this morning and a large number of horses and mules burned. Edward O'Donnel, the watchman in charge, was so badly burned that his life is dispaired of.

The State Conference African branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, which has been in session here during the past week, adjourned yesterday. It was presided over by Bishop Paine, and the proceedings were very harmonious.

NASHVILLE, November 22.—The storehouses on Market street occupied by J. R. Paul & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, Wm. Lyon, iron dealer, and Sperry & Co., cotton dealers, were destroyed by fire last night. The entire contents of the first two stores were lost. Sperry & Co. saved their stock in a damaged condition. The Kossuth House, adjoining on the south, and Ashley & Phillips' tin store on the north, were considerably damaged by fire and water. The buildings were owned by John W. Hill, and are insured for $10,000 in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and were valued at $30,000. Lyon is insured for $12,000 in the Ætna, Phœnix and Home Insurance Companies; loss, $20,000. Paul & Co.'s loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars, mostly insured. Sperry & Co.'s loss is slight and covered by an insurance of $3,500, in the State Insurance Company. The Kossuth House proprietors were insured for $2,500, in the German Insurance Company of Louisville. The fire originated in the house of Paul & Co., and was undoubtedly intentional, as large piles of kindling were discovered lighted, on the second floor, by those who first gave the alarm.

Later advices from St. Domingo state that General Ozando was moving with his revolutionary forces on Aqua, and fighting is reported near that place. Baez's troops under Caceres, had been united near Capotillo, and the insurgents in the north had proclaimed for Luperon. Baez continues his infamous outrages on citizens,

Advices from Hayti state that Salnave, had been defeated at Jeremie, and a vessel with large guns had arrived at St. Marie for the Cacos Cape. The Haytiens were being vigorously attacked by the insurgents. The commander of the British war vessel Niobe, had orders to prevent the bombardment of any town where British residents were engaged in trade.

Terrific Explosion—Men Blown Half a Mile.

[From the Macon Journal and Messenger, 20th]

Henry B. Shackleford, son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, lawyer A. B. Shackleford, who is now engaged as a civil engineer on the great Central Pacific Railroad, in a letter to his sister, gives an account of a terific explosion, from which he narrowly escaped destruction. As Mr. S. is well known in Macon, his old home, his letter will be interesting to our readers. His letter is dated "400 miles from San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1868."

He writes:

Between the hours of eleven and twelve yesterday, quite a catastrophe happened here. The powder magazine' containing about sixteen hundred kegs of powder, exploded. Our tent was situated about one hundred and fifty feet from it, and how my companion and myself escaped is perfectly wonderful, both being in the tent writing. A flash preceded the evplosion, giving me a few seconds notice, time enough to fall full length on the ground and call out to my friend to do likewise, which I think accounts for his and my escape, for persons all around us were either blown to pieces or burnt very badly. Among the injured is a lady (wife of a riding master) who being very near the magazine of course suffered; but I am happy to say she is not dangerously hurt. A white man who by his carelessness was, it is supposed, the cause of the calamity, lighting his cigar or pipe too near the powder, was blown at least half a mile, and two Ohinamen close by him were sent an equal distance in an opposite direction. Two others have not been found, and there is no telling how far they have been blown.

Although lying some distance off on the ground, I was rolled over several times by the concussion, but was not hurt in the least. I think my friend and myself are the only two near by who came off safe. Our tent was knocked into doll rags, the table we were writing on sent twenty feet or more, the book I had in my hand a few moments before, was found fifty yards from where the tent stood, and of the adjoining tent in which was a stove, neither tent nor stove has since been found. So you may imagine the power of the explosion. Mr. Caldwalder's portable house was smashed, and it was lucky for him that he was absent at the time. As far as ascertained, six were killed, between twenty and thirty wounded, and two are missing.

This should be a lesson not easily forgotten, and I think more care will be taken hereafter, especially in the location of our camp.

Knowing that you would hear that some of the civil engineers were badly hurt, I write to let you know I am safe.

Children's Sight.

What is commonly called near-sightedness has increased greatly within the last half century, and it is time parents, teachers and guardians understood more about it. Children are often subjected to severe punishments, both at home and in school, for offenses they cannot avoid possibly, from defect in their eyesight. At a teachers' convention in Boston last week, Dr. Henry W. Williams, now one of the eminent occulists of the country, had something to say on the near-sightedness of children, many of whom, he remarked, had defective vision years before it was discovered. Some very clear-sighted children could not use their eyes steadily for any length of time without blurring, owing to a defect in the accommodative muscles, a brief rest enabling them to see clearly again. They were apt to make absurd mistakes in reading, and to study poorly, which teachers and others thought was owing to idleness. Blindness sometimes supervened in a single day. Many individuals were born with a slight tendency to myopia, and had near-sightedness brought on by studiousness. Near-sightedness was not known among those of the highest culture. The eye should never be strained to see, or devoted to small type or work. Children who were ambitious to keep up with their classes often were allowed to go on till the eyes were ruined. These cases often began with slight symptoms. Such children should not be compelled to study continuously, should not care where they were in their class, should keep the head erect and hold the book up. Teachers should aid the child as far as possible. The object of education, the doctor said, was not to cram, but to prepare the child for duties.

VARIETIES.

—The small pox is prevailing in Milwaukie to such an extent that the schools have been closed.

—The price of whisky in the North it is stated has caused all the distillers in Richmond, Va., except one firm, to suspend operations.

—A young German, of Milwaukee shot himself on Saturday, because an expected remittance from "Fatherland" did not come. The remittance came on Monday in time to meet the expenses of his burial.

—Mrs. Lincoln and her son Tad. are at the Hotel D'Angleterre, at Frankfort on-the-Main. Her son is to attend Prof. Hohagen's school there—She ineends to visit Italy this winter. Her physician has ordered her next summer to Marienbad in Bohemia, for her health.

—Velocipedes have been put to another practical use in France. In the neighborhood of Lyons the post men are mounted on them at the expense of the Government, and in consequence get through their delivery in a third of the usual time.

—A traveling dentist visited Brownsville, Tennessee, a few days ago, and offered to put in a full set of false teeth for $20, or $19 to be paid when the old set was extracted. A number of persons accepted the offer, paid the $19, and had their old stumps drawn out. When their gums healed and they called for the new set, the dentist was *non est*.

—The party of disguised men who hung Williamson Smith, near Huntsville, Ala., a few nights since, affected friendship for him, received his confidence, and then asked him if there was any one in the neighborhood he would hang. He named two men and accompanied the maskers for the purpose of hanging them, when he was himself hung.

—A young lady telegraph operator, a Farmington, Maine, disappeared from home in August, and nothing was heard from her until three weeks ago, when her corpse arrived at Farmington by express. Her father at the same time received a letter from a man in Massachusetts stating that she died of consumption, and containing many pious words of consolation to the bereaved parents. The letter also contained a letter puporting to be a certificate of the attending physician to the effect that the young lady died of consumption. The suspicious circumstances connected with the case led to a *post mortem* examination, which proved that the deceased had recently been relieved from a state of advanced pregnancy, and that the abortion produced was the cause of her death.

No Increase.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is opposed to any increase of the salary of the President It says:

We have reason to believe that the proposition to increase the salary, now that it is known who is to be the next President, will be offensive to General Grant himself. It is true that he does not profit in a pecuniary manner by his change of position. But he is not without means of his own, or without friends who would not see him suffer for them, in or out of office. Nor is it clear to us that he may not save something out of the salary, limited as it is. It is said Mr. Lincoln managed to save something like forty thousand dollars out of his salary for four years, and it is said that Mr. Johnson will retire with an equal amount. The cost of living during their administration was, and is, as high as it is likely to be during Grant's. The General is a man of even greater simplicity in his style of living than either of his immediate predecessors. Beyond the luxuries of a fast horse and a good cigar, he does not go. Plain in dress, in habit, and in domestic life, it is not improbable that he will be able to entertain as much as is customary, or ought to be demanded of an officer whose responsibilities will tax his time to the last minute, and have something over at the end of the year. If he retains in the White House the unostentation and simplicity that he observed at army headquarters, this will certainly be the case.

If anything is to be done to improve the Presidential situation, it should be in the purchase of grounds and the erection of a more substantial, imposing and commodious edifice than our President occupies at present. That would not only be a benefit to Grant, but to his successors in the office. Whoever has been in the White House can not fail to have been impressed that it is hardly a habitable dwelling, and much too small to accommodate the President's family and the business that must be transacted there. It is old and very much out of repair, and though the situation is sighty, and commands fine views of the Potomac and the Virginia shore, yet it is not esteemed a healthy locality, or safely habitable during a considerable part of the year. A new White House would be much more to the purpose than an increase of salary.

Booth's New Theatre.

Edwin Booth's new theatre on the southeast corner of Twenty third street and Sixth avenue New York, is said to be one of the most magnificent buildings on the American continent. The front of the structure on Twenty-third street is 184 feet in length, the Theatre front measuring 150 feet. The other 34 feet is the width of a wing of the main building, which abuts upon its west end, and has a frontage of 76 feet on Sixth avenue. The lower part of this wing is arranged for stores, while the upper part contains offices, studies, miscellaneous rooms, and rooms for a Masonic Lodge—There are ten procenium boxes—five on each side of the stage—and the house will afford comfortable seats for 2,700 persons, besides standing room for at least 300 more. There is a fine green room, with thirty dressing rooms Booth's private apartments, and a fire proof room for the wardrobe, all the arrangements being complete and elegant. Not a rope is to be used on the stage, stout wire cable being substituted for scene shifting purposes.

POLICE ITEMS.

A COLLISION.—A collision occurred yesterday between Louis King's brick wagon and a car of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, which resulted in sad damage to the wagon, slight bruises to King, who was thrown out by the mishap, and in a charge before the Mayor—preferred by King—against the conductor and driver of the car, for disorderly conduct in causing the collision, as is alleged by the prosecutor. Warrants were issued.

A SQUABBLE.—Lewis Wolf made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Henry Grupp, a brush maker on Fourth avenue, with assault and battery. The allegation is that Wolf went to Grupp's establishment to collect a bill due him from Mr. Gooce, Grupp's partner in the brush business. Gooce was not at home, and Grupp settled with him—that is to say, he kicked him out, unceremoniously. The accused was arrested and held for court. Grupp then preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Wolf, alleging that he conducted himself badly while in the brush establishment. Wolf also made an information charging John Harper, an employee of Gooce & Grupp, with disorderly conduct. At the hearing of the above case before the Mayor, the two last named cases were compromised.

Pain Paint—Yes, Wolcott's Pain Paint.

Ask for it and take no other. If you have a cold in the head, or Catarrh, get Wolcott's Annihilator. Full pint bottles, $1. Beware of imitations. 21

To the Ladies.

Our lady readers who desire a fair complexion, will find an efficient agent in Burnett's Kalliston. Those who have used it are loud in its praises as a preparation which imparts a clear, soft and beautiful hue to the skin, without being attended by any injurious effects. It is pronounced one of the best toilet fixtures ever prepared.—*St. Louis Ev. News.*

Nature's Great Ally.

It took the world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most fatal errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen to a comparatively very recent date, it was necessary to weaken the already enfeebled patient by artificial means. Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main reliance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, cantharides, jalap and calomel had done their depleting work. Modern science has effected a salutary reform in medical treatment. In place of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, intermittent fever, &c., HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now given with the utmost confidence and the happiest results. The reson why this admirable botanical preparation has superseded the debilitating poisons of the old *materia medica* are these: it combines the properties of a wholesome tonic with those of a gentle cathartic, an anti-bilious agent, a nervine, and a blood depurent. Thus, while it keeps the bowels free, regulates the liver, and purifies the current of life, it sustains the physical strength of the invalid, and by this means the expulsion of disease and the restoration of constitutional vigor go on together.

At this season, when intermittent and remittent fevers, with other complaints arising from a mephitic atmosphere are prevalent, a course of the BITTERS is the best means o protecting the system from an attack.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Drug Store, No. 84 Market tree

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Conference Between Pennsylvania Railroad Officials and City Councilmen.

In the POST of yesterday we made a brief announcement of a meeting at the Union Hotel, of Pennsylvania Railroad officials. The officers and directors of the company who were present, were as follows: J Edgar Thompon, President; Thomas A Scott, Vice President; W. J. Howard and John H. Hampton, Solicitors; Robert Pitcairn, J. McC. Creighton, George B. Roberts, E. Yardley, George Black and Judge Jewett, of the Panhandle road, and others. They were met by a special committee of Councils, appointed to confer with said officials in reference to the removal of the tracks on Liberty street. This committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Gross, A. M. Brown, Captain Batcheider, John H. Hare and D. W. C. Carroll.

As we stated yesterday no conclusion was arrived at during the conference. The Company suggest that in consideration of the vacation of Liberty street, the city vacates that portion of Grant street, from Seventh avenue to Liberty street. The Company will then purchase the whole of the square bounded by Seventh avenue, Smithfield and Liberty streets, and erect thereon a suitable local passenger depot, the Duquesne depot to be abolished. They offer, also, to afford free passage along Washington street, all trains to be run under it, as now. It is altogether likely that Councils will be called on to decide on this question at an early day.

The Fifteenth Ward Fire.

Yesterday's POST had an item concerning the fire at the extensive nut and bolt factory of Messrs. J. W. and W. Gaskill, situated on the railroad above Boundary street, in the Fifteenth ward, which at that late hour was meagre. The following additional particulars have come to hand: The building was a compound of frame and brick. The flames had made such progress when discovered that the firemen found it impossible to quench them until the establishment had been entirely destroyed. The fire was first discovered by the watchman of a neighboring establishment. It originated in a part of the building where there had been no fire, which gives rise to the suspicion that the place was set on fire. Fire Marshal Murphy visited the place yesterday morning, but could form no adequate estimate of the loss. The building was, as we have said, wholly destroyed; and the machinery was in a great measure ruined. The stock is, to a great extent, buried in the ruins, and the damage to it cannot be ascertained. There was an insurance of $24,000 on the factory, distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh, $2,000; Girard, of Philadelphia, $2,500; National, of Allegheny, $4,000; Citizens', Pittsburgh, and Cash, of Pittsburgh, each, $5,000.

Alleged Embezzlement.

H. B. Gibson, manager in this city for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, appeared before Alderman Nicholson yesterday, and made information charging a certain party with embezzlement. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant was city canvasser for the sale of sewing machines, and in that capacity he had disposed of machines to the amount of from $1,400 to $1,500, for which he had failed to render a satisfactory account. He has been in the employ of the company about eighteen months. Two months ago Mr. Gibson requested a settlement, when, as he alleges, the canvasser refused to give an account of his doings. In the language of the prosecutor, "he would neither pay over the money due the company nor tell where the machines were." The defendent was arrested and brought before the magistrate, when he waived a hearing, and in default of one thousand dollars bail was committed to jail for court. In a very short time, however, the incarcerated procured bail and was released. The case will probably come up at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, when both sides will be presented.

A Venerable Lady Gone.

The name of Joncaire is identified with the early history of the occupation of Western Pennsylvania by the French and the British, and especially of Ft. Duquesne. On Friday morning last, Madame Rosalie Chabert de Joncaire, relict of the late Joseph Loranger, died in the city of Detroit at the venerable age of seventy seven years. She was born in that city on the third day of December, 1791, and was a daughter of the late Col. Chabert de Joncaire, an officer in the French army then stationed at this post. She was married on the 25th of October, 1809, by the Rev. Father Richard, to the late Joseph Loranger, and was the mother of ten children. She died upon the farm granted about one hundred and fifty years ago by the French Government to her father, then an officer and a knight of the Order of St. Louis. Her baptism occurred in the old St. Anne's Church, on the ninth day of December, 1791, by Rev. Father Couture, of the order of Recolleto. She was remarkable for her kindness and benevolence of heart toward all who came in contact with her. She was buried at Monroe, Michigan, on Monday last.

Too Trusting.

In April last, a young man, known here in business circles, secured boarding at the house of a well known gentleman of this city. The young man's brother had married a daughter of the gentleman mentioned, and the young man was consequently treated as a member of the family. The second and only unmarried daughter was a young girl of about eighteen years, an artless damsel, unused to society. To her the young man became devotedly attentive, escorting her to concerts, operas, etc., and at last proposed, and was accepted. Soon after he effected her ruin, but delayed their marriage on one excuse or another. Recently concealment was impossible, and the young lady made a confidant of her father. The young man, who, meanwhile, had changed his boarding house, was sent for by the father, and renewed his promises of marriage. Still he deferred its consummation by specious excuses, until the father, satisfied of the young man's treachery, made information before Alderman Donaldson, charging the young man with seduction.

The accused was arrested, and gave bail for Court.

In this Changeable Climate

Of ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of turbercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? *Coughs* and *colds*, *Pulmonary*, *Bronchial* and *Asthmatic* Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears o dangerous results will soon be dissipated Sold everywhere. MWS:D&W

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, November 25, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited increased firmness for certain articles, while for others there was no change. Although no change in prices were established in any of the leading articles, the produce market was not an active one, the sales being confined to lots to meet the current wants of the trade. The market, however, contains a fair supply of the various kinds. Flour was a shade firmer, but without any change in prices. The receipts since our last were 1,424 bush, with a good stock on hand, dealers generally being of the opinion that prices have touched the bottom. The mills in both cities are doing a good business with dealers who purchase to sell again.

GROCRIES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to groceries. The demand was fair with sales to a moderate extent. The market contains an ample supply.

GRAIN—The market was in an unsettled condition, and holders are endeavoring to advance the price. Buyers, however, are shy, and disposed to purchase very sparingly. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 1,185 sacks; Rye, 771 sacks; Barley, 65 sacks; Wheat, 1,200 sacks; Corn, 959 sacks. The nominal rates were as follows: Wheat—Prices are unsettled and we omit figures; Oats steady, with sales from first hands at 60 to 62c, and from store at the usual advance. Rye—Not much doing; small sales were reported at $1 35 to 1 40 per bushel. Corn dull; new was offered freely at 65 to 70c per bushel, as to quality and condition. Barley is attracting more attention: we quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania spring at $1 80 to $1 85, and fall at $1 95 to $2 00.

TALLOW not so firm; prices have declined to 11½c for prime rendered.

FEATHERS—We note sales to the trade at 75c for live geese; feathers from store at 80@85c per lb.

PEANUTS dull; the supply exceeds the demand, we heard of offers to sell at $2 per bush, and by the bbl. $4.

WHISKY—Market quiet at unchanged prices; we note sales of high wines and City rectified at $1 30 per gal. Old rye sells at a variety of prices.

LARD—The demand has improved, with a good trade demand at 17c.

LARD OIL—We note sales of winter strained at $1 50 for No. 1, and $1 25 for No. 2.

MESS PORK—Market dull; prices have declined to $27 per bbl.

FLOUR.—The market exhibited more firmness, prices, however, are no higher. There is a good stock on hand, with fair daily receipts, since our last 1,424 barrels being received. The store rates, new Spring Wheat, $7@; fair to choice Winter Wheat, $9 50@9 75 per barrel The mill rates are unchanged.

APPLE BUTTER.—The market continues well supplied, with sales, in kegs, 70@75c; in crocks, 80@85c per gallon.

BUTTER.—The receipts were 25 packages. The stock on hand is fair and sales were regular at, fresh roll, 36@38c per pound.

APPLES—The receipts were 110 barrels, with a good stock on hand; from store, regular sales were reported at $2 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; we note sales at $4 50 ₱ cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in this market is pretty much exhausted; prices range from $2 0 to 25 00 ₱ bbl., for cultivated.

CHEESE—Market quiet; receipts, 114 boxes; we note sales of Hamburg, at 17c; Gosh n, 19 @20c.

EGGS—Market steady, at 32@33c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, with sales in bulk, at 70@75c; in sacks, 80@85c ₱ bushel, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, November 25, 1868.

BUSINESS—The excitement in regard to oil continues, and the sales of crude and refined were large at a further advance in prices. Holders appear to have things in their own hands. We are reported the following transactions:

CRUDE—Sales of 1,500 bbls spot, 40 to 45 gravity, at 12¾c; 2,000 bbls, seller's option, first four months in 1869, 40 to 45 gravity, at 12½c; 3,000 bbls, first five months in 1869, seller's option, at 12½c; 3,000 bbls, same time and conditions; 6,000 bbls, seller's option, 1,000 bbls per month, first six months of 1869, at 12½c; sales of 5,000 bbls do, 40 to 45 gravity, seller's option, at 12¼c; sales of 4,000 bbls, seller's option, November to April, at 12¼c; 4,000 bbls, first three months of 1869, seller's option, at 12¼c; 1,2000 bbls spot at 12¼c; 1,000 bbls spot at 12¼c; 1,000 bbls, December, at 12¼c, and 1,700 bbls spot at 12¾c.

REFINED OIL—The market continues firm with a good demand and a further advance in prices. We can report the following sales: 3,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia delivery, as follows: 3,000 bbls, January to June, 500 bbls per month, at 31½c; 1,000 bbls, first half of December, at 31½c; 1,000 bbls, last half, at 31½c; 500 bbls, do, at 31c; sales of 1,500 bbls, January to March, at 30c; 3,500 bbls, January to July, inclusive, at 31½c; 3,000 bbls, January to June, 32c; 3,000 bbls, do December, at 31½c; 2,000 bbls, January and February, at 31c; 2,000 bbls, January to April, inclusive, at 31½c; 500 bbls, first half of December, at 31½c; 500 bbls, last half, at 31c; 1,000 bbls, November, at 32¼; 1,000 bbls, last half December, at 32c ₱ gallon.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, November 23, 1868.

There was again a fair supply of Cattle, the whole number reaching about 1,150 head, but with a goodly attendance outside buyers and considerable inquiry for shipment. The market was considerably firmer than last week, and prime to extra Cattle sold readily at full quotations. One dealer 106 head of prime shipping steers for shipping to New York, at an average of $6 50 all round. This, of course, had a tendency to stiffen the market, and as already noted, the better grades ruled higher. There was also considerable inquiry for stock Cattle, the number of country buyers being larger than usual, but they wanted to buy low, and would not buy at all unless at low prices. We quote at $7 to 7 50 for prime to extra, and $6 25 to 6 50 for medium to good. Stockers range from $3 50 to 5 00. Hazelewood & Blackstock bought, in different lots, 106 head for Downy, to ship to New York, at an average of $6 50.

Stakely & Bro, 21 head of common Pennsylvania stock, at $3 to 5.

P Scheitemantle 15 head of common Butler county cows and steers, at $3 50 to 5.

Wicks & Allen 33 head small steers, heifers and cows at $3 to 4 50.

C. Mertz sold 45 head Washington county steers at $5 50 to 6 50.

E. Katz 17 head of fairish heifers and steers at $4 to 5 50.

Peter Hartman 38 head of Green county stock at 3 to 5c.

Hass & Kraus 65 head of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois stock at $5 to 7.

L. Rothchilds & Co., 27 head mixed Ohio stock at 4 to 7c.

Keefer & Zeigler 43 head of Chicago steers at $5 50 to 6 90.

M. Verner 70 head Pennsylvania and Illinois stock at $4 to 6 50.

Myers & Needy 70 head of Ohio steers at $5 to 7 50.

James McAllister sold 17 head of prime fat Indiana steers for Cullen to Downing at $7 25; retailed for same 15 head at $6 to 6 75; also 30 head for another party at $5 to 5 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 51 head for Kerwin at $5 to 6; 19 for Shepard at $5 to 6; 20 for E. H. Davis at $3 75 to 6.

S. Marks & Bro., 36 head Chicago steers at $6 50 to 7 50; 14 Ohio steers at $6 50 to 7 50; 12 head Pennsylvania cattle at $5 75.

Trumbull & Lobman 63 head Illinois and Pennsylvania stock at $4 to 6 75.

Smith & Blue, 19 head of common stock, at $4 00 to 6 00.

N. Carr, 45 head Ohio stock, at $4 50 to 5 80.

J. Davis, 36 head rough steers, at $3 50 to 4 50.

Hedges & Taylor, 108 head of mixed stock, at $4 50 to 6 00.

S. & J. Shamberg, 34 head Washington and Green county stock, at $4 00 to 7 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 140 head mixed stock at $3 00 to $6 00.

Greenwalt & Kalm, 70 head at $5 00 to 7 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was an unusually large number of Sheep on sale to-day, and the market, as a consequence, was an exceedingly hard one. The whole number on sale reached about four thousand head, but they were mostly of the scalawag order—there being but comparatively few good sheep on sale. Strictly prime fat mutton sheep still bring a good price, $4 00 to 4 50 per head, but there was none of this kind in the market today. The great proportion of those on sale sold at about ₱ to $1 25 per head, and at these figures the butcher has a handsome profit, as the pelts alone are worth from 80 to 90 cents each.

J. Walters sold 100 head at 95c to $1 50 per head.

John Young 183 head at $1 per head.

Taylor & Maggi 80 Lambs at 90c per head.

J. Emmell 500 at $1 to $1 50 per head.

Adam Eckert 100 at $1 to $3 25 per head.

M. Flinner 300 at 75c to $1 25 per head.

P. Scheitemantle wholesaled 300 at $1 25 per head.

C. Beeler wholesaled 115 at $1 10 per head.

Geo Summers 117 at ——.

Garwin & Bro. 150 at $ to $2 50.1

Jas. Duncan 80 at $1.

J. K. Pringle 245 at 75c to $1 25.

B. Thompson 175 at $1 20 to $2 50.

W. Young 210 at $2 to $2 10.

Jones 60 at ——.

T. Welsh 60 at an average of $1 25 per head.

Lelold 100 at ——

Seymour 100 at an average of $2 per head.

John Eckert 185 at $1 50 to $3 40.

Wicks & Allen 600 at $1 25 to $1 50.

Stakely & Bro. 47 at $3.

McNeese 318 at $1 25 to $3 25.

J. F. Neely 32 at 75c to $2 75.

HOGS.—There is a continued fair retail demand for Hogs, and while the market is steady, prices are without quotable change. Quotations may be fairly given at $7 to $9 per cwt., for fair to prime heavy averages.

Myers & Needy retailed 60 head at $8.

Nicholas Carr retailed 60 at $7 to $8 25.

Emerick & Co. retailed 250 at $7 to $9.

O. Boyer retailed 200 head at $8 to $9.

L. Rothchilds retailed 11 at $8 to $9.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24—Cotton firmer and more active; sales of 5,000 bales at 25@25¼c for middling uplands. Flour—The receipts were 18,415 bbls. Flour continues in favor of buyers; sales of 8,100 bbls at $5 70@5 80 for superfine State western; $6 25@7 00 for extra State; $6 90@7 25 for extra western; $7 95@9 75 for white wheat extra; $6 50@9 00 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 00 for St. Louis extra; $10@12 50 for good and choice; closing quiet. California quiet at $6 90@10 00. Rye flour quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $8@8. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet and unchanged. The receipts of wheat was 184,404 bush. Wheat irregular and unsettled; sales of 110,000 bush at at $1 37½c for No. 1 spring; $1 42@1 43 for No. 2 and 3 do mixed; $1 45@1 50½ for No 2 do; $1 59@1 37 for common No. 1 do; $2 75 for whits Canada; $1 30 for white Kentucky; $2 15@2 35 for white Michigan, $2 10 for white California. Rye scarce and firm at $1 49 for western. Barley quiet and firm. Barley malt quiet and steady. Receipts of corn, 17,836 bush. Corn about 1c better; sales of 70,000 bush at $1 10@1 11 for unsound; $1 12@1 16¼ for sound western. Receipts of Oats, 24,100 bush. Oats a shade firmer and more active. Sales of 130,000 bush at 70½@71c for Western in store and afloat Rye dull at 80@89c for Carolina Coffee more active Sales of 1,000 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar more active. Sales 4,000 nhds Cuba at 11¾@11¾c. Molasses dull. Sales 200 bbls New Orleans at 80@94c. Hops quiet at 15@25c for American. Petroleum firm at 19c for Crude, and 38@39c for Refined bonded. Linseed oil dull and heavy at 95@98 in casks and bbls. Pork lower and irregular. Sales of 1,250 bbls at $29 27 for mess, closing at $29 25 cash; $25 50@26 for old do; $26 05@27 50 for 1868 and 18 9 do; $21@22 50 for prime. Prime mess beef dull at $10@10 50 for new plain mess, and $16@20 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet. Sales 100 tierces at $27 50@30 prime mess at $30 00 to 34 00. India mess beef hams more active; sales of 950 barrels at $29 00 to $30 00. Cut meats steady; sales of 280 packages at 12½c for shoulders, and 14 to 16c for hams. Middles dull; sales of 1,000 boxes Cumberland cut at 14c, and short ribbed sides at 15c. Also, 100 boxes long cut hams, and 100 boxes long clear do. first half for December, on private terms. Lard quiet and lower; sales of 570 tierces at 15 to 16½c for steam, and 16¾ to 17c for for kettle rendered. Butter firm at 27, 40 and 50c for State. Cheese firm at 14 to 18c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; engagements for 3,000 bushels wheat at 7d per sail, and 8d per steamer.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and a shade easier; common and medium grades 1c lower. Spring wheat $1 45 to 1 49. Rye quiet and firm at $1 40 for Western in store. Corn quiet at $1 14 to 1 15 for sound mixed Western. Oats steady at 91c for Western in store and afloat. Pork dull at $27 50. Mess beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and Bacon dull. Lard dull and heavy. Eggs firm at 30 to 39c.

DRY GOODS.

The weather continues to favor active trade and prices generally remain steady at 15@16c for heavy brown sheetings; 14c for Augusta; 8½c for Sprague prints; 12c for Lancaster and Amoskeag do; 11½c for Wauregan do; 9½c for Victory do; 7c for home do; 20c for Amoskeag do. Denims 18c; Haymaker do, 29½c for Otis; A N A do 20, and C C do 14@15c. American stripes 29c; Amoskeak do 17c; for Masonville bleached muslins 20c; for Mystic Lake do 22½c; for Wamsutta do 20c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24—Sales 25 hhds tobacco, new lugs, at $5 65@5 69; medium 13¾@14¼c; cutting 19¼c. Superfine flour $5@6. Wheat $1 65 @1 90. Corn 50@55c. Oats 53@55c. Rye $1 30 @1 32. Cotton 21½c Mess pork $23 50. Lard 15@15½c. Bulk shoulders at 9½@9¾c; clear rib sides 13½c. Bacon—shoulders 12¾@13¾c; clear rib sides at 17c. Hogs dull at 7¼@7.½c. Whisky, raw, free, at 94c.

River rising; five feet eleven inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and warm, and the barometer falling.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24—Flour steady and unchanged City made $11 25@11 50; XXX white, $9 50@9 75 for XX amber; $8 25@8 50 for XX red; $7 50@7 75 for XX spring; $7@7 05 for X spring; country made ranges at $8@8 75 for XX red and amber; $7@8 00 for XX spring; $10@10 75 for XX white. Wheat—No. 1 red, held at $1 80; No. 1 spring, $1 60. Corn, held at 90c. Oats, 57@58c. Rye nominal. Barley, no sales. Petroleum firmer and higher; refined, 27@28c; crude in good demand; closing strong.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NOVEMBER 24.—Flour firm and in good demand; western superfine, $7 25; extra, $8@9 50; family, $10 75. Wheat firm; sales of good to prime red at $2 25. Corn firm; new white, 90c @$1 05; new yellow, $1; old white, 98c@$1 20. Oats firm at 70@7?c. Rye firmer at $1 40 for prime. Mess Pork firm and quiet at $28 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½@14¾c; rib sides, 18¼c; clear sides, 18¾c; hams, 19c. Lard dull at 17½c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Cotton active and very firm; uplands 22¾@23c; receipts, 1,057 bales; exports 386 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn 75@80c. Oats 65@5c. Hay $22. Bran 23@24c. Corn meal, fresh, $4 25; kiln dried $4 50. Pork—new and old, $27. Lard 17@18c. Bacon firm; shoulders 14¼c; clear sides 18¾.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Flour dull and weak; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 25½ for No. 1 and $1 15½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 48c for No. 2, Corn held at 80c for No. 2. Rye advancing; $1 10 for No. 1. Barley dull at $1 50 for No. 2.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and 1c lower; sales of amber at $1 75. Corn dull; sales of new rejected at 62c. Oats ½c better; sales of No. 1 at 54½c; No. 2, 53½c. Rye 5c better; sales of No. 1 at $1 25. Barley dull

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Eastern Exchange steady and firm, at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Flour firm and steady; spring extras $6 @8. Wheat in good speculative request, and steady and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 26@1 30½c; No. 2 at $1 14½@1 15½, closing easy at $1 14¾ for No. 2; sales of No. 2 since 'Change at $1 14½c. Corn very dull; sales of old No. 1 at 81@85c, and No. 2 at 72c; new shelled 56@58c; new No. 2 kiln dried 72c, and kiln dried rejected 67@68c, closing at 84c for old No. 1, and 70c for new; sales of No. 1 this afternoon at 83c. Oats fairly active, steady, firm and ½c higher; sales of No. 2 at 47½@48c. Rye more active and firm, and 1@1c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 14 @1 15½; No. 2 $1 09, closing at $1 14 for regular and $1 15 for fresh receipts of No. 1. Barley quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 62@1 66, and rejected at $1 46, closing at $1 63@1 64 for No. 2. Highwines a shade firmer; sales of free at 96c. Provisions firm and quiet. Mess Pork $23 50 cash, and $21 buyer for February and March; prime pork $16 cash. Mess Beef $14 50. Bulk Meats firm and inactive. Lard firm at 14@14¼c. Cattle very dull; small sales range at $2 62½@6 60. Hogs inactive; the packing and shipping demand is firm and buoyant, at $6 60 @6 80 for common, and 6 90@7 15 for fair to medium, and $8 20@9 50 for good to choice. Freights dull and almost nominal. Receipts for the past 24 hours—8,471 bbls flour, 35,881 bush wheat, 81,695 bush corn; 25,421 bush oats, 2,149 bush rye, 2,718 bdsh barley, 2,475 hogs. Shipments—15,893 bbls flour 34,099 bush wheat, 22,235 bush corn, 18,080 bush oats, 5,945 bush rye, 3,002 hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Tobacco steady, with large offerings and prices unchanged. Cotton firm and in demand; middling quoted at 22½@23c. Flour quiet and the business small; superfine $4 50@5 25, and extra $5 50@6 50. Wheat lower, except for fancy lots; prime to choice red fall $1 40@1 75. Barley steady, ranging from $1 70 to $2 for Iowa and Illinois. Rye easier at $1 13@1 15. Pork dull and demand light, at $23 50. Bulk meats lower at 9¾c for dry salted shoulders and 14c for clear sides. Bacon lower at 11¾c for shoulders, 17c for clear sides and 17¼c for sugar cured hams. Lard dull and nominal at 14c for choice tierce. Whisky dull and declining at 95c. Hogs in fair supply and better demand and prices stiff at 6¼@7¼c, the latter for extra choice and heavy. Cattle unchanged, and choice scarce and worth 5¾@6c gross; good and prime in moderate supply at 4@5¼c; inferior and common in large supply and dull at 2¼@3c. Sheep scarce at $2 50@5 per head for fair to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Flour in fair demand; family $7 50@8 00. Wheat firm, at $1 80. Corn and Oats, unchanged. Rye dull, at $1 23 Barley dull and unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling, 23c. Whisky firmer. Hogs dull; $7@7 25 gross, are the best rates offered by packers, and $8 50 @9 00 net. Mess pork dull, at $23. Green meats dull, at 7@7¼c for shoulders; 10c for sides, and 11¼c for hams. Lard dull; prime steam, 14c, kettle rendered, 14¾c. Butter and cheese firm, but unchanged; Linseed oil unchanged and quiet, at 93@95c. Lard oil in good demand, at $1 25@1 30 for current mades. Gold, 134¼, buying. Exchange very dull; ½@ 1-10 discount, buying.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NOVEMBER 24.—Flour less active; Spring wheat extra family at $7 50 to 8 25; Ohio do at $9 50 to 10 50. Fancy brands of flour are worth $11 00 to $12 00. Wheat in fair demand; inferior is very dull; sales of 3,099 bushels amber at $2 15; red at $1 90 to 2 10. Rye at $1 52 to 1 55 for Western. Corn less active; old yellow at $1 23 to 1 25, and new do at 90c to 1 05; mixed Western is worth $1